THE

# PALL MALL GAZETTE

*An Evening Newspaper and Review.*

No. 7337.—Vol. XLVIII. *FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1888.* *Price One Penny.*

## *SOME FALLACIES OF THE OFFICIAL OPTIMIST.*

You can prove anything with statistics, but when you undertake to prove a particularly glaring paradox, it is well not to make your statistics too clear. Otherwise the juggle becomes too transparent. This obvious rule has been ignored by the official optimist who has compiled the Judicial Statistics published yesterday. The object of this genial official is to prove that we are making steady progress along the path of morality, and one of the arguments upon which he relies is that there are fewer persons at large known to the police to be criminals than in previous years. The census of the criminal classes shows a steady decrease, therefore it is inferred all is going well. There were only 28,729 known bad characters at large in 1886-7, as against 35,272 in 1876-7. Whereupon the *Times* is filled with devout thankfulness, and complacently congratulates the English nation upon this gratifying evidence of progressive civilization. But when we come to look into the matter the grounds for this complacency seem to be somewhat flimsy. For the apparent diminution of the criminal classes may be due not to the fact that they have ceased to exist, but merely to the fact that they have ceased to be counted. In other words, the apparent diminution of the number of the criminal classes may really be due to the diminishing capacity of the police to keep them under observation. A similar argument applies to the actual diminution of prisoners in our gaols and the number of criminal proceedings. It may be that the apparent improvement is really due to the increasing inability of our police to detect and capture criminals. If that be the case, the figures which are employed to reassure us should fill us with alarm.

We are the more justified in calling attention to this theory because of the contrast between the figures furnished by the provincial and the metropolitan police. According to this veracious statistician, the number of criminals at large in London is lower than the number at large in any other part of the country. Outside London there are three known criminals for every single criminal who is known to reside within the metropolitan police area. But can any one in possession of his senses believe that this is equivalent to a demonstration that there are three times as many criminals in the country per 1,000 of the population as there are in London? Clearly this is impossible. The capital always contains more criminals than the provinces, yet the criminal census shows that there are 150 known criminals for every 100,000 of the population in the English counties, while there are only 50 per 100,000 of the population of London. The explanation is that in the counties the police know the criminals, whereas in London they do not. This is not necessarily a reproach upon the London police. London is so huge that it is impossible for the constables to keep such constant observation on its criminal population as that which every rural policeman keeps upon the *mauvais sujets* on his beat. The fact that the London police can only pretend to know one-third of the criminals in their district that a provincial policeman would keep his eye upon in his district, does not seem to us to afford much reason for rejoicing—except of course to the two-thirds who are at large unenumerated, and therefore free from the restraint of police supervision.

The only satisfactory test as to our improvement is the return of crimes reported, but even this is not conclusive. It is possible for a community to fall into such a degraded condition that crime becomes so habitual as to pass without comment. On the other hand, when justice is dear or the magistrates are prejudiced the poor and friendless will never put their cases into a shape for official enumeration. We have a signal instance of this in the series of violent and brutal assaults which the police made twelve months ago upon the workmen of London, not half-a-dozen of which were ever officially reported. But, such as it is, the total number of crimes reported as committed affords a better test than anything else. Last year the number committed was 42,391 as against 44,925 in the previous twelve months, and this of course is good so far as it goes, but the decrease seems to be due almost entirely to a diminution in petty larcenies, &c., which count for 25,446 out of the 42,391 cases. Only 19,045 persons were apprehended, and of these more than one-quarter were discharged. Of the more serious offences, the police show best in offences against the person, in which they obtain committals to the proportion of 79 per cent. as against only 28 per cent. in the case of offences against property with violence.

The record for murder is not good. Last year eighty-six persons were murdered in England and Wales, excluding infants under one year. The statistics are very unsatisfactory in many respects. Murder cases ought never to be confounded with infanticide. The distinction is made in recording the number of offences, but when we wish to ascertain what is the proportion of convictions we are given the figures for both classes combined. For 86 cases of murder and 77 of infanticide only 72 persons were committed for trial, and only 35 were sentenced to be hanged. Of the 35, 14 were reprieved. So that excluding infanticide cases, we have in one year 86 murders committed, with only 35 convictions and 21 executions. It is not an agreeable reflection to think that about fifty undetected murderers are added every year to the population of our country. Their being at large is, however, not without one slight compensation. It reduces the numbers in our prisons, shortens the list of criminal proceedings, and so ministers to the optimism of the official.

## *IDEAL COUNTY COUNCILLORS FOR LONDON.*

### A Suggestion for our Readers.

The *Standard* appealed to the leaders of society the other day to draw up a list of men who ought to be on the County Council for London. "Leaders of society" are a category of persons of whom no authentic list can be found in any directory. The idea, no doubt, was excellent, but who is to have the effrontery to put himself forward as a "leader of society"? The journalist is a kind of intermediary or go-between, a channel through which the opinion of the public can be communicated to the world at large. Therefore as a simple and easy method of ascertaining what are the ideas of the public as to the ideal County Councillor, we print the following coupon, and our readers are asked to fill it in with the names of nineteen of the best qualified men who should sit on the County Council, and one woman in whose person they would best like to see the question raised as to the right of women to sit, when elected, as well as to be electors :—

GAZETTE COUPON.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. _____ | 11. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 12. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 13. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 14. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 15. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 16. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 17. _____ |
| 8. _____ | 18. _____ |
| 9. _____ | 19. _____ |
| 10. _____ | 20. (Woman) _____ |

*Name* _____

*Address* _____

The first indispensable requisite for the selection of any person as a candidate for the County Council is that there should be a probability of his being able and willing to accept the onerous duties of the position. The second is that he should be representative of some section of the community. The qualifications for a seat on the County Council are very wide. Any one who is an elector may be a candidate. Nor are there any restrictions as to residence in any particular locality. What is wanted in this list is to secure a general consensus of opinion as to the best twenty persons who should be selected to assist in the work of governing the metropolis. The London County Council will be practically London's Home Rule Parliament, and it is very desirable that one-fifth at

least of its members should be men of the highest standing and of unimpeachable character. Administrative experience undoubtedly comes next in the list of desiderata, and it would be well if some proportion of the twenty were taken from the cream of the Vestries, the Board of Works, and the City Corporation. Large employers of labour, representative working men, scientific men, peers of the realm, engineers, owners or extensive landlords, prominent philanthropists, leading merchants, are those from whom in an intelligent provincial town the municipal body would be selected. Each parliamentary constituency in London will have to elect two members, but our readers are requested not to make any attempt to allocate the ideal County Councillors whom they choose to particular constituencies. Let us get the list first, the local distribution may be accomplished without difficulty afterwards.

We shall award a prize of £2 to the person who fills in the list of twenty that coincides most closely with the general opinion as evidenced by the enumeration of votes cast by each person who fills in the coupon. A second prize of £1 will be awarded to the second best. In the event of a "tie" for the first place, the £3 will be equally divided between the successful competitors; and similarly with the £1, if there is a tie for for the second place. The competition will be open to readers of the *Pall Mall Budget* as well as of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. No answer will be recognized unless written on one of the coupons. All coupons must be addressed to the "Puzzle Editor, 2, Northumberland-street, W.C.," and must reach him not later than Monday next, September 24.

## *IN THE LAND OF THE DRAGON-FLY.—II.*

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF JAPAN: FROM OUR TRAVELLING COMMISSIONER.

UNDERLYING these first impressions, however, what of Yokohama as a settlement of foreign residents in Japan—what of it as a part of the British Empire? Naturally, of course, it is a place given to money-making; that is its ambition, and indeed its *raison d'être*. Its society, accordingly, has all the characteristics of any money-making community. It works hard and it plays hard; it is extremely hospitable and warmly welcomes any recommended visitor; poker and cocktails are as familiar there as in Texas; it knows little and cares little about the real Japan and the real Japanese people.

### YOKOHAMA IN JAPAN, BUT NOT OF IT.

Outside the Consular service there are probably not half a dozen people who speak Japanese well enough to share an idea with the people they live amongst—Mr. Shand is the only one I can think of at this moment. I have every reason to speak kindly of Yokohama, for everybody there received me with the utmost kindness, and the club is a centre of the freest and pleasantest hospitality, but one cannot help noticing and regretting, when one returns to Yokohama after seeing something of Japan and Japanese home life, the complete absence of sympathy with or even ordinary interest in their adopted country on the part of the Yokohama community. Do the foreign merchants make money in their own way? Then "all is right as can be." Do they not? Then no words of contempt are too strong to express their feelings. A few days ago one of the oldest and best informed merchants there was telling me how the action of the Japanese Government on a certain point had prevented him from carrying through a profitable scheme. I said that from the Japanese point of view I could understand the Government's action. "Bah," he replied, turning on his heel, "I wish all the —— were in hell!" On board the *Belgic* were two Japanese, and an Englishman holding an important situation in one of the leading foreign firms of the whole East. "Where are those two niggers?" he asked in the smoking-room one day; and when we expostulated he replied, "When you've seen something of the East you'll know that everything that's not white there is nigger." And this, remember, was said by a half-educated man, who was reading the trashiest of modern novels all day, about a Japanese gentleman who was a university graduate, speaking three languages, occupying an official position, and reading a big treatise on International Law and Talleyrand's Letters for his recreation!

### A "CATCH-WHO-CATCH-CAN" COMMUNITY.

The Yokohama merchant does not enter into direct relation with his Japanese customers, there being always either a Japanese banto or a Chinese compradore as go between; while in all the banks the actual cash is counted in and out by a Chinese shroff. There is no social intercourse whatever between European and Japanese merchants: it is just a game of "catch who catch can," as the nonsense-tale goes; and if often "the gunpowder runs out at the heels of their boots" in consequence, that is only natural. The result of the system is that no first-rate Japanese merchant will attempt direct dealings in Yokohama, and that therefore Europeans have often been the victims of the duplicity or dishonesty of a lower class of native merchants. The game is an unequal one in this respect; if a European should cheat a Japanese he would lose caste among many of his fellows, and the Japanese would combine against him; if a Japanese should cheat a European he would not lose caste among his fellow Yokohama Japanese, for they would hear only his own side of the story, and nothing could combine all the various interests of the European merchants. No doubt the foreign community has suffered a good deal in this way, and no doubt its commercial morals are quite equal to commercial morals in other parts of the world; but stories of the old-time treatment of Japanese by foreigners are still preserved in the local gossip, like the noxious insects of a bygone age fixed in the amber of purer manners. A Japanese journalist who has just returned from a residence in England was telling me how he had enjoyed it, and added naïvely, "But England is not the least bit like Yokohama!" "Why, no," I said; "of course not." "Ah," he replied, thoughtfully, "I supposed it was."

### A NO MAN'S CITY.

There are many reasons why foreign Yokohama should be a strange society. For one thing, it is a sort of No Man's Land. It is in Japan and yet not in Japan; Japanese policemen patrol the streets, but they cannot enter a foreigner's house without permission from his Consul. Hence it is a refuge for Japanese criminals who are hidden by the servants in foreign employ and passed on to another house—which means another Consul's warrant—when the police come to look for them. Its property is protected, its harbour is maintained, and its coast is lighted as well as anywhere in the world, and not a penny of taxes or contribution (for the ground-rents cannot be so regarded) does the community pay for any of these. Only a beggarly registration-fee to its Consul of five dollars—fifteen shillings—a year. The presence of the fleet, too, for long periods, with not far from a couple of thousand men on board, has a very distinct effect in other ways than in doubling the price of perishable provisions. "No. 9" is, of course, world-famous, and it is sober truth that if you step into a jinrikisha and say never a word, the experienced coolie will cart you off there at once.

### "CRANKINESS" IN THE AIR.

It is a curious fact, moreover, which everybody has told me and nobody has attempted to explain, that there is something in the climate or the life that plays havoc with a foreigner's nervous system, destroying first his temper and in an alarming number of cases, his reason afterwards. One of my fellow-passengers on the *Belgic*, returning to Yokohama, where he had lived many years, with his young bride, cut his throat at the Grand Hotel two days after landing; another old resident poisoned himself with laudanum the next week; and since then another, insanity having developed itself in him whilst in gaol awaiting bondsmen for his keeping the peace, starved himself to death there. And two or three men have said to me half in joke and half in earnest that they felt the climate having its familiar effect upon them—that they were getting ill-tempered and headachy and generally "cranky." At any rate, the Yokohama community, whatever the reason may be, is not a happy one, in spite of its good-fellowship, its ready and delightful hospitality, its tennis, its cricket, its dinner-parties, and its balls. Their relation with the people among whom they live is just what was prophesied thirty years ago for Japan by that luminous writer Mr. Laurence Oliphant, as the very probable consequence of that "behaviour common, unhappily, to a certain class of our countrymen when brought into contact with semi-civilized races." And so far as my own observation goes, a statement about Englishmen and natives in India which occurs in the very remarkable article by Mr. Meredith Townsend in last month's *Contemporary* is almost as applicable to the Yokohama foreign community and the Japanese. "Read the letters of Europeans to friends at home," he says, "and you will be struck with their absolute ignorance of all native life and interests, their profound, almost unconscious indifference to the masses among whom their lives are cast."

### HOPES FOR THE FUTURE.

I am convinced, however, that what is true of the Yokohama of to-day and truer no doubt of that of the past, will not be said of the Yokohama of the future. The whole of Japan is surely at last, after so many unfortunate and unjust delays, on the eve of being opened to the enterprise of the world. Then the foreigners here will cease to be a separate community, engaged in dealing with a separate class. From a completer mingling a better mutual understanding will necessarily follow, and that curious distrust and dislike which each side seems destined to feel for the other at the point of contact of two races in a treaty port—just like the corrosion which occurs at the meeting point of the two carbon poles of the electric light—will disappear for ever.

## *MARKETS AND FAIRS.*

FORECAST OF THE REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

WE are likely to hear much during the coming year of market rights and tolls as they bear on the convenience and the cost of the food supply of the people, for the Royal Commission appointed to investigate them, on the initiative of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, has already taken a large amount of evidence, and a preliminary report has been drawn up, has been submitted to her Majesty, and will in a few days be in the hands of the public.

Markets and fairs, which originally grew up for the convenient distribution of commodities required in daily life, have, like most other things in our modern system, been perverted to the enrichment of a few, and those few, as usual, the possessors of the soil. In this, as in most other departments, the landlord has managed to retain all rights while slipping out of all duties; and tolls paid of old to a feudal baron, who in return gave protection to the peaceful traders who met beneath his walls, have been and are paid to a superfluous nobleman, while borough or county police, paid for out of the pockets of the people, discharge all the protective functions for which toll was paid. Thus a Duke of Norfolk has rights over the market in which Sheffielders trade, and many

other equally irrelevant personages hamper the food-exchanges of their respective districts. The object of the Radical who started the attack on these privileged gentlemen was to oust them from a position which has become a mischievous anachronism, and to vest the control of all markets and fairs in the hands of the local authorities, so that whatever charges are levied on the food supplies of the people may pass into the local exchequer and thus return to the community.

The Introductory Report issued by the Commission is an historical document marked by abundant learning, and of curious interest to those who love to wander in the bye-ways of our past. The drafting has evidently been a labour of love to some one versed in early English lore, and the reading carries one back to the days when England was sparsely peopled by vigorous Saxons and warlike Danes, when fen and forest occupied lands which are now yellow with corn or green with pasture for cattle. In those days buying and selling were forbidden, unless done in presence of witnesses; the laws of Ina bade "no one buy anything outside a town except in the presence of the reeve [magistrate] or other credible men." In the Kentish code of Kings Hlothhaere and Eadric, the sixteenth law runs: "If any Kentish man buy a chattel in Lundenwic, let him then have two or three true men to witness, or the king's wic-reeve. If it be afterwards claimed of the man in Kent, let him then call the man who sold it him to warranty, in the wic at the King's Hall, if he know him and can bring him to the warranty. If he cannot do that, let him prove at the altar, with one of his witnesses, or with the King's wic-reeve, that he bought the chattel openly in the wic with his own property, and then let him be paid its worth; but if he cannot prove that by lawful averment, let him give it up, and let the owner take possession of it."

These and similar laws, confining buying and selling to the towns, where witnesses could be obtained to all transactions, were evidently aimed at the prevention of robbery. "Almost every Saxon code provided for publicity of sales, and treated the chapman who could not bring his witnesses to prove an honest purchase as being presumably or constructively a thief." The publicity of transactions carried on in the open market was obviously a protection against dealing in stolen goods, and "one of the oldest legal characteristics attaching to the yearly mart or fair is the provision that bargains there made should pass property in goods with less formality and greater certainty than transactions elsewhere," and this "is the germ of the whole law of 'market overt.'" It may be noted in passing—though the dignified learning of our Report does not descend to such vulgar depths—that the London dog-thief is acquainted with the law as to sales in "open market," and when he steals a valuable dog he does his best to speedily dispose of it to a confrère by sale in Leadenhall-market, dog-thief No. 2 being then able to allege that he is the legal owner of the stolen animal. Thus do good things become converted to evil uses.

"When a man was found with the property of another in his possession, he naturally said that he had bought it, and accordingly the Saxon laws were driven at an early date to make special arrangements for marketing, or rather for buying and selling in the 'port' or market town, on the theory that there only could bargains be safely made before witnesses of recognized credibility. . . . At the end of the 9th century a deliberate effort was made to forbid all buying and selling, even of cattle, except in a port, and to make such attempts penal. The first of the laws of King Edward, made soon after A.D. 901, enacts in terms under the head of 'Cheaping,' that 'no man shall bargain (*ceapige*) without port, but shall have witness of the portreeve, or other unlying man, whom people may believe." . . . . In the laws of the following reign of Aethelstan, given at the Witan of Greatanlea in 924 and 928, it is again enacted "that none shall buy any property (*ceap*) without port on pain of 20 pence, but shall bargain within port on the witness of the portreeve or other unlying man, or with the after-witness of the reeves at the folc-mote.'" Eadgar directed that "for every Byrig thirty-three men shall be elected for witnesses for every small town and for every hundred twelve, unless they wish to elect more; and every one must buy and sell his goods, whether in a borough or at a wapentake, with their witness; and when they are elected they shall take an oath, and at every buying (*ceape*) there shall be two or three of such sworn men to witness."

The Saxons, in the sixth century, began to enclose their towns as centres of trade, and these walled places were entitled "burhs;" the "port" was "an enclosed place where merchandise is carried in and out," and the chief officer of such a port was the "port-gerefa," or port-reeve. "Wic," like the burh or port, was also a town, or place of trade, while "the Danish name for a town is Kiöbsted, the "place for buying and selling." Thus the town was identical with the centre for trade, and its market afforded at once publicity and security. In connection with the need for "credible men" to certify to purchases duly made there grew up an organized body of "the good men of the town," and these became a council, surrounding the chief magistrate, and were gradually "organized into some kind of official body which developed by degrees until its numbers, election, and official oath were at last made definite by Eadgar's law." This evolving town council was a purely native growth. "There is no reason to believe that it was in any sense directly influenced by the Roman traditions. Municipia of the Roman type were not thought of. A senatorial body never existed. All we can safely say is that a body of assessors or jurors did grow up. These formed, with the portreeve, a kind of council or court, where some part of the administrative and judicial business of the borough was done."

The report lays great stress on the "extraordinary fear of theft" which "beset the Saxon legislators," and it may be that the intense reverence for private property so characteristic of the Englishman has really been burned into him by the legislation of his Saxon forefathers. Ina's laws give any thief who is caught into bondage to the king, and he may be killed if he resists capture. So nervously eager were they to protect property, that "if any stranger is found wandering in the woods he may be taken and slain as a presumptive thief, unless he blows a horn or otherwise gives notice of his movements." We have already seen that the enforcing of sales within the walled places was due to a fear of theft. But there was another advantage in this enforcing of sales at certain definite places from the point of view of the ruler, generally identical with the tax-collector. It was far easier to levy tolls on purchases made at definite times and definite places than to enforce them casually everywhere and always, and the aggregation of merchandise offered peculiarly tempting opportunities to royal, as later to feudal plunderers. When baskets of hens were carried on a man's back through London gates, one hen was paid as toll; baskets of eggs, similarly carried, were mulcted of five eggs "if they come to market." "Butter merchants dealing in cheese and butter had, as a sort of vendor's licence fee, to pay fourteen days before Christmas one penny, and seven days after Christmas another penny." Ships coming to Billingsgate paid toll: a little ship (*navicula*) was charged an obolus, a larger ship with sails a penny. "If a keel (*ceol*) or hulk (*hulcus*, probably both meaning sea-going freight ships), come and lie there they pay 4*d.* toll. Of a ship laden with timber, one balk is the toll. . . . For a boat with fish coming to 'the bridge' the merchant (*mango, i.e.*, the fish-*monger*) pays ½*d.*, or for a larger fish-boat 1*d.*" Various other regulations were made for the incoming of commodities brought from abroad.

This right of levying tolls was not confined to the King. "The private lords often had the right to take a market toll, according to the customary rate, from their own tenants, or from chapmen who sold within the private yard or curtis. These private liberties in the hands of subjects were undoubtedly founded on some Royal grant, which (as we infer from the Domesday evidence) was often simply a grant of an urban estate "with sac and soc and tol." The precinct of each was carefully noted, for the privileges of the owner did not extend a yard beyond his line, and even in the street before his own door he would be subject to the ordinary custom. The Domesday verdicts often tell us how someone claimed a franchise, but the jurors found that 'he had there no custom save as every other burgess.'" These private rights superseded those of the Crown, and "the private lordship took the place of the prerogative, and charged for his own benefit a series of tolls and dues analogous to those payable outside. And just as he provided a private soke-court for the general administration of justice, so he provided some sort of judicial regulative authority for market purposes and all the requisites for weighing and measurement, and, where possible, a market yard or 'cheap-stowe' of his own." In modern times the citizens build the market, regulate it, provide all requisites, and pay toll to the lord of the manor for *ses beaux yeux*. Our sturdy forefathers got some service in exchange for their payments.

The travelling pedlar of our country district has his ancestor in the chapman (ceap-man), or travelling merchant, who is mentioned in the laws of Ina. This appears "to be the only code that speaks of buyers who pushed their trade into rural places, if this is to be taken as the sense of the words 'gif ceapman uppe on fole ceapige'—'if a chapman trade among the upland people.' Such a one is to have always 'sufficient witnesses' to bear him out, otherwise if goods in his lands (hands?) be claimed, he will have to purge himself of the stealing or pay a fine of 30 shillings. Seeing that the same laws provided for the slaying of any traveller who did not blow a horn to give notice of his coming, it appears as if the wandering merchants of that day must have carried on their rural trade under grievous difficulties."

It is to be hoped that this learned and pleasant Report will have a larger circulation than usually falls to the lot of such documents.

## *THE PARNELL DEFENCE FUND.*

We have received the following subscriptions for the Parnell Defence Fund, since our last list:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. D. M. Pearce | £10 | 0 | 0 |
| H. R. Tomkinson | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| J. W. Philipps, M.P. | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| W. M. R. | 0 | 2 | 6 |

In acknowledging subscriptions the Hon. Treasurer writes:—You will be glad to hear that the various towns round here are at last waking up. Manchester is moving at last, Bolton has done fairly; we are organizing Yorkshire From Newcastle we have most encouraging reports. Our Hon. Secretary is up at Carlisle to-day. Bristol is doing well, but London, the supposed centre of civilization (but we fear also of Toryism) has thus far done poorly. Why is it? Is it the shadow of the *Times* which casts a gloom over Liberalism in London? I trust the miserable "show up" of the *Times* will help people to realize that they ought to help Parnell against their slanderous accusations. Many thanks for the great help you have so generously given us.

# OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The theory that Mr. Gladstone is not one person but two, and that he is in reality two single gentlemen rolled into one, will gain ground after a reading of the narrative given by the Hyderabad Envoy of his visit to Hawarden. We all know what are the views of the Liberal leader upon the unspeakable Turk, whom he denounced in tones of thunder as the one great anti-human specimen of humanity. But that other Mr. Gladstone, the Gladstone-Hyde, as distinguished from the Gladstone-Jekyll, seems to have been well to the front when the Hyderabad Envoy was making inquiries at Hawarden as to whether Mr. Gladstone would care to repeat the Crimean war. Of course Mr. Gladstone would not; but he dodged the question, and then went on to tell an anecdote which the friends and supporters of the Gladstone-Jekyll will read with very mixed feelings.

---

Without attempting any detailed exposition of his views, Mr. Gladstone said he had no hesitation in saying that he personally entertained very friendly feelings towards Turkey, and as a proof of this he referred to what the Envoy inadvertently described as the bombardment of Alexandria. Mr. Gladstone, of course, never bombarded Alexandria, he only bombarded its forts. This, however, is by the way. He then told the following story:—

> Mr. Gladstone said that the night before the bombardment took place he was dining with Musurus Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador, and told him that the British Government was then paving the way for the entrance of Turkish influence into Egypt, and that Turkish troops could enter Egypt and thus free the Khedive from the unwholesome influences to which he was then subject. This suggestion was, said Mr. Gladstone, telegraphed at once by the Ambassador to Constantinople, but his Majesty the Sultan did not, unfortunately, as Mr. Gladstone thought, see fit to accept it.

Now of course we do not mean to say that every word of this is not strictly true. Only if instead of making this remark privately to Musurus, the Gladstone-Hyde had then publicly stated that we were bombarding Alexandria in order to establish Turkish authority over the fellaheen, he would have been out of office in twenty-four hours, and it would have served him right. But at that time the Gladstone-Jekyll alone appeared in public. It was only at Turkish dinner-tables that the Gladstone-Hyde was visible.

---

The interesting instalment of the Emperor Frederick's diary, extracts from which we publish elsewhere, sheds a flood of light upon the founding of the German Empire. That the German Empire was proclaimed at all is seen now to have been due almost entirely to Frederick, who was then Crown Prince. His father was reluctant to assume the Imperial title, and Prince Bismarck was so hostile to the scheme that there seems at one time to have been a very sharp passage of arms between the heir to the Throne and the German Chancellor. The dispute was due to the difference between age and youth, and on this occasion youth with its faith achieved a signal triumph over age with its fears.

---

Very interesting and suggestive of many things are the passages describing the encounters between Prince Bismarck and the Crown Prince. Bismarck tried to play a Spenlow and Jorkins game with the Crown Prince, using the old King as a kind of convenient mask behind which he could carry out his own policy. The Crown Prince had a firm grasp of two principles often believed to be antagonistic, Constitutionalism and Imperialism. His sympathy with the people led him to be as ardent for the Empire, which was the outward and visible sign of the popular aspirations after unity, as he was devoted to the realization of the popular ideal of Constitutional liberty. Therein the German Prince had a deeper and truer insight into the real wishes of modern democracy than many who by profession are more closely allied with the popular rank and file.

---

The champion interviewer has been discovered in the person of a Stratford penny-a-liner. This gentleman, who sends out copy about the Whitechapel murder, last night outdid himself by a six-headed article, beginning as follows:—

> THE EAST-END MURDERS.—TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT IN WHITECHAPEL.—HOW THE NEWS OF THE HOME SECRETARY'S DECISION WAS RECEIVED.—ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.—EXTRAORDINARY POLICE BLUNDER.—ANOTHER REWARD OFFERED.—So far as is known the police are without any definite clue to the murderer, and the greater part of the force holds a decided opinion that he will only be caught *in flagrante delicto* and that another murder or murders must take place before the public are gratified with the news of his apprehension. The writer has now interviewed 1,280 inspectors, sergeants, and constables in the matter, and they all hold the opinion that the present regulations at Scotland-yard do not give proper facilities for guarding the public, and that there are too few men.

The *Star* the other day assured us that its representatives had interviewed fifty unfortunates, with the result that it was started on a false scent entirely; but this achievement was nothing compared to the exploit of interviewing single-handed 1,280 inspectors, sergeants, and constables, all of whom are waiting for another murder to be committed before the criminal is apprehended.

---

The only thing to be said about Mr. Chamberlain's speech yesterday is that it was fully as trite as the speech of the day before, and more dull—because there were no interruptions.

---

Mr. William O'Brien "went for" Colonel Turner yesterday at a meeting of the Vandeleur tenants in a fashion which will probably secure his prompt incarceration. He said that Ireland "is being ground down under officials who are bad men, depraved men, infamous, unprincipled, and unscrupulous men. We have kept silence long enough," which is understating the matter. If Mr. W. O'Brien knows this, he has kept silence not only "long enough," but much too long. "It is just possible," he said, "we will turn a little attention on Turnerism and crime, Plunkettism and crime, and Rocheism and crime, and we will see who it is who has most reason to dread the detective police. We will show what manner of men are the men who have the power of life and death over the Irish people." But surely this is nothing more or less than their simple duty.

---

Mr. O'Brien condescended further upon particulars, when he went on to say:—

> I am not speaking idly, I promise you. I have this moment in my possession evidence condemning an official even more powerful than Colonel Turner, and if I were to publish that evidence the wretch would be hunted from the society of decent men and women like a beast of prey. (Sensation.) I am deliberating at this moment about it. I believe—aye, I think I will publish it. I will prove it to the hilt. (Loud cheers.) At all events, be that as it may, I may say that I think we have been silent entirely too long.

Certainly much too long, and so say all of us. Mr. O'Brien was the man who, at risk of penal servitude, unearthed the foul gang of unnatural criminals who were ensconced in the heart of the Irish administration at Dublin. A recent case at Cork indicates the kind of crime that flourishes in certain quarters. If Mr. O'Brien has his proofs ready, the sooner he lets fly the better.

---

The Welsh are moving—profiting by the example of Ireland. Three extracts from their papers will suffice. The *Welsh Nation* maintains that "the urgent necessity of the times is a Welsh party in Wales One thing is certain enough, John Bull is not amenable to reason. The only thing that can move him is force." *Light*, the official organ of the Calvinistic Methodists, says that the "servile homage of the Welsh people to that party should cease. If we are to continue harmless like sheep we may be sure that the two great parties will be more concerned about the wool than the pasture of the sheep." The *Star of Wales* demands "the formation of a party of stern and determined men, who have Wales on the brain and in their hearts, and on their tongues in the House of Commons and in the country," from which it is evident the Welsh representation in the House of Commons will have to be remodelled. But is Mr. Ellis equal to the rôle of the Welsh Parnell?

---

"You are right," said the Bishop of Rochester to the Guild of St Matthew last night, "in thinking it is better to make occasional mistakes in efforts to do good, rather than to make no such efforts whatever." Therein the Bishop puts himself in line with the ardent and aspiring souls of all time. But has he considered how inconsistent his advice is with the strict doctrine of non-interference to which he elsewhere seemed to incline? For instance, they ought not, he said, to criticize "those in authority;" for that if the said persons are wrong, they are sure to be rebuked in the long run. The Bishop is thus a waiter, it would seem in this respect, on the inevitable order of things. But if in one respect, why not in all? And if he is a devout disciple of the Spencerian and Herbertian school, is he not bound to admit that "efforts to do good" are sure only to do evil, and attempts to force the pace sure to postpone arrival at the goal?

---

"The Guild of St. Matthew," writes a Socialist correspondent, "gained nothing but a snubbing last night from the Bishop of Rochester at St. John's in the Waterloo-road. Indeed, the Bishop snubbed everybody and everything, from the poor fellows in the gallery who cried 'hear, hear,' in the wrong place, to the advocates of State interference, which he denounced as 'audacious and impertinent pedantry.' He mixed his categories somewhat in snubbing 'the philosophers' for preaching the survival of the fittest; and the dressing he gave the pessimists came rather strangely after his own declaration that a mass of destitution is 'inevitable and hopeless,' and must remain until human nature is changed—surely a sample of pessimism *in profundis*. The truth is, that the Bishop's economics were obviously home-made

for the occasion, and his attempt to deal with the relations of capital and labour was consequently a failure. And his logic hardly did him credit when he said that 'the Church cannot take sides, because she is the Church of all and must be just to all,' since, though the Church is, for example, the Church of the Whitechapel murderer, she can hardly on that account refuse to take the side against him."

---

Lord Selborne and six other members of the second Gladstone Cabinet write to the *Times* this morning indignantly repudiating the idea that the release of Mr. Parnell in 1882 implied a belief in his innocence from the commission of crime. But the protest comes six years too late. For Mr. Gladstone himself, in announcing Mr. Parnell's release to the House of Commons, spoke as follows:—

I have to state that directions have been sent to Ireland for the release forthwith of the three members of this House who have been imprisoned since October last under the powers given by the Protection of Person and Property Act. The list of persons similarly imprisoned will be carefully examined further, with a view to the release, *in accordance with like principles and considerations, of all persons who are not believed to be associated with the commission of crime.*

It is clear from the words in italics that Mr. Gladstone included the imprisoned members among those "not believed to be associated with the commission of crime." If his colleagues did not share Mr. Gladstone's view, why did they not say so? And if they actually believed Mr. Parnell guilty of crimes, why did they not follow Mr. Forster into retirement?

---

Music is not "the food of love" in Great Ormond-street; on the contrary, it feeds dissension, malice and uncharitableness. There are two sick gentlemen in that lively thoroughfare, whose musical tastes are unfortunately divergent. One encourages a German band, while declaring that he "cannot stand any noise," and that a piano-organ makes him "very ill." The other finds the strains of the piano-organ grateful and comforting, while the German band adds thorns to his bed of suffering. The difference is not one which can be settled in a police-court. Either the combatants must agree to a self-denying ordinance, and do without music at all; or each must consent to "grin and bear" his neighbour's fancy in order to indulge his own in peace, though of course not in quietness. The latter is the humaner course, for there are doubtless hundreds of children in that thickly-peopled neighbourhood to whom the German band and the piano-organ are equal sources of delight.

---

## *THE ASCENDENCY OF THE AMERICAN NOVEL.**

WHATEVER may have been the case a few years ago, it is time we should now recognize that the average American novel is much better than the average English novel. Ask any reviewer you please, and he will tell you that he opens an American novel with pleasant anticipations, while he cannot approach without a shudder the ordinary English three volumes. This phrase takes us to the heart of the mystery, if a mystery it can be called. The American novelist is exempt from the tyranny of the three-volume form. There is no Mr. Mudie to entice or even compel him to bestow all his tediousness upon us in the shape of padding. He can husband his resources and concentrate his effects. Another advantage, not to be underrated, lies in the comparative freshness and variety of the forms of life and character with which he has to deal; while a third circumstance which operates in his favour is the undoubted fact that the common talk of the average American is better, brighter, crisper, more thoroughly vitalized than the common talk of the average Englishman. "A Mexican Girl," for example, is far from being a work of original genius, yet it is ten times better reading than nine-tenths of the three-volume novels which circulate languidly through the channels of our library system. Mr. Thickstun's scenery and subject necessarily bring with them reminiscences of Bret Harte, but he is not a mere imitator of that delightful writer. He has seen with his own eyes the characters of his little drama, and he places them before us skilfully and vividly. The schoolmaster-hero is a well observed type, but the psychological process which forms the thread of the story is not convincing. Admitting it to be all right so far as it goes, we must still pronounce it incomplete. Roslin's stampede when he learns the truth as to Panchita's past is an evasion not only on his part but on the author's as well. The incident is not exhausted; we cannot help suspecting that, having recovered from the first shock to his Puritanism, the young man would slip off the coach at the next station and make his way back to New Ripa. Captain Jack Hawley, again, is an excellent character with his overpowering energy of mind and body and his piety so simple as to be indistinguishable, every now and then, from blasphemy. "D'ye know," he says, "after I've had a bath I allus feel 's if I'd fin'ly done suthin' 't the Lord wanted me to;" and again, "Work's better 'n religion in one way, fer it answers its own prayers;" and yet again "If I was 's old 'n wise 's the Lord is, I'd a-knowed better 'n to create such a fool." His allocution to the Chinee cook is a charming piece of pidgin-English, and no less delightful is his reproof to Master Joey Hawley when that young gentleman, as a member of the Glory Hallelujah Anti-Cigarette, Intemperance, Dancing and Tobacco-chewing Association, thought fit to express by a sniff his disapproval of his parents' indulgence in wine sauce with their sago pudding. On the whole, "A Mexican Girl" is worth reading, though it lacks something of proportion and finish. Its opening chapters seem to belong by rights to a book conceived on a larger scale.

Mr. Sidney Luska's powerful story, "The Yoke of the Thorah," is a work of higher calibre. Like all tragedies which hinge on superstition, it is extremely painful reading. Though there is nothing with which we are more familiar than the fatal force of sheer stupidity, there is nothing against which we rebel with more vehemence when we meet with it in fiction. There are so many inevitable miseries in life, that the spectacle of a man making himself and others wretched for the sake of an exploded prejudice strikes us as wantonly distressing. The feeling, of course, is quite illogical, for this misery is as inevitable as any of the rest; but somehow a prejudice which we do not happen to share seems to us the most sordid and pitiful of human afflictions. In Mr. Luska's novel our sympathies are not very warmly enlisted on behalf of the hero, Elias Bacharach, who is from the first but a feeble and half-witted personage. It is for Christine Redwood that we feel; for though she has no great depth of character, the author has managed to make her a very graceful and attractive figure. The Rabbi Gedaza is a novel and admirable character study, and in his picture of the Koch and Blum households Mr. Luska has done for the Jewry of New York what the author of "Dr. Phillips" did, some years ago, for the Jewry of London. Mr. Luska, however, has none of the malevolence which marred the work of the English writer. If we may hazard a guess, we should suppose the American to be of Hebrew race, the Englishwoman a Gentile with an intimate knowledge of Judaism. The concluding chapters of Mr. Luska's book form an able though depressing study in mental pathology, and the catastrophe is excellently conceived. Turgueneff is the novelist whom Mr. Luska "takes after" (we can scarcely suppose the resemblance of manner to be accidental), and there are passages in "The Yoke of the Thorah" not unworthy of the great Russian.

* "A Mexican Girl." By Frederick Thickstun. (Boston: Ticknor and Co. London: Trübner and Co. 1888.)
"The Yoke of the Thorah." By Sidney Luska. (London: Cassell and Co

---

## *THE PACIFIER OF ALBANIA.*

### A LADY'S ACCOUNT OF DERVISH PASHA.

A FEW personal details concerning Dervish Pasha, the Special Commissioner sent by the Porte to restore order and put down brigandage in Albania, may not be uninteresting. This is the third commission which the veteran officer has received to restore order in the north-western provinces of the Empire. During the Servian war the Pasha was in command at Scutari, and at its conclusion, and on the outbreak of the war between Russia and Turkey he was appointed to the command of the fortress of Batoum, on the Black Sea. In 1881 he was sent to put down the insurrection in Albania, and in the following year was appointed Imperial Ottoman Commissioner in Egypt. Dervish Pasha holds the rank of Mushir, or field-marshal, and though now well advanced in years he is full of energy, and is more frequently seen abroad on horseback than driving. In person he is small and spare; his sallow face is partially covered with a closely cropped grizzled beard and moustache, and his sharp eyes peer keenly from under a pair of shaggy grey eyebrows. Venality and cruelty are charges frequently brought against him by his rivals, and it is said that when in Montenegro, in 1876, he exacted a bitter retribution for the death of his eldest son, an officer, who was killed in that province. There is, however, nothing of the "unspeakable Turk" about Dervish Pasha. In private life he presents an excellent specimen of the modern high-class Ottoman, and, though ignorant of any language but his own, he is quite at his ease in European society, and most gentle, courteous, and well-bred, offering his arm to ladies, and paying them pretty compliments in his melodious native tongue. He is always well and neatly dressed in a handsome undress uniform, wears spotless gloves on his thin delicate hands, and immaculate boots on his small and elegantly shaped feet. The Pasha is reported to be a strict, and even fanatical, Mussulman. He certainly is most scrupulous in the observances of his religion. If the hour of prayer arrives when he is calling at the house of a European, he requests to be allowed to retire to an inner room, or to the terrace, according to the season, where a carpet is spread for him, and the means of performing the *abtest*, or ablution, are supplied. After making the usual genuflexions and prostrations, and repeating the prescribed formulas, he quietly returns to the reception-room to resume his part in the conversation. When Governor-General of Salonica the Mushir usually paid his calls accompanied by a retinue of town councillors, aides-de-camp, grooms, pipe-bearer, and coffee-maker, the latter bringing with him all the paraphernalia—except the charcoal brazier—necessary for making the beverage of *bonâ-fide* amber-tinted mocha, the only coffee of which his Excellency cared to partake.

The Pasha's good manners were not, however, reserved only for society. I was much interested when calling on his wife to witness his deferential and courteous behaviour towards her. She was quite an elderly lady, well educated—according to Turkish ideas of education—but very *dévote*; and she was then on the point of undertaking the fatigues and dangers of the Hajj, or pilgrimage to the holy cities of Arabia and Syria. Their only surviving son, Tahir Bey, had the privilege of sharing for two years the studies of the Sultan's sons, and his distinguished father is still in high favour with his Imperial master

## MR. GLADSTONE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

THE REPORT OF AN INTERVIEW AT HAWARDEN.

THE chief representative of His Highness the Nizam, the Nawab Mohsin Ool Moolk Mahdi Ali, accepted an invitation from Mr. Gladstone to visit Hawarden last week. The following account of the interview has been drawn up for the information of the Nizam's Government:—

Mahdi Ali said he had heard much of Mr. Gladstone's name and fame, both in India and England, and, alluding to the letter sent by Mr. Gladstone to Salar Jung on the subject of an article in a magazine written by that nobleman, said he would be much gratified to learn from his lips that he entertained favourable sentiments towards the natives of India in general, and his (Mahdi Ali's) co-religionists in particular. Mr. Gladstone then proceeded to express at some length his personal feelings towards India and its people, which were of a most friendly and sympathetic character. He said that the letter to Salar Jung might be taken to express his views and opinions, which were still unchanged, and to which had nothing to add. As regards the natives of India, he was glad to be able to think that there was in these days among all politicians a growing approximation to that feeling, which consisted in strict adherence to the notion that the presence of the English in India was only justifiable for the good of that country, and he was glad to know that all recent measures had been directed towards the fulfilment of this beneficent and enlightened policy.

When asked for his opinion upon the propriety of England's maintaining and repeating, if necessary, the policy of the Crimean War, in respect to the assistance given to Turkey, the fount of Mahommedanism, not only as tending to retain the sympathy of the Indian Mussulmans, but also as assisting to retard the advance of Russia eastwards, Mr. Gladstone said that this question was one of great magnitude, affording room for lengthy discussion, but, without attempting any detailed exposition of his views, he had no hesitation in saying that he personally entertained very friendly feelings towards Turkey. Instancing the bombardment of Alexandria, an act which had been criticised in some quarters as amounting to an attack on an outlying portion of the Turkish dominions, Mr. Gladstone added that the night before the bombardment took place he was dining with Musurus Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador, and told him that the British Government was then paving the way for the entrance of Turkish influence into Egypt, and that Turkish troops could enter Egypt and thus free the Khedive from the unwholesome influences to which he was then subject. This suggestion was, said Mr. Gladstone, telegraphed at once by the Ambassador to Constantinople, but his Majesty the Sultan did not, unfortunately, as Mr. Gladstone thought, see fit to accept it. As regards the occupation of Egypt, Mr. Gladstone expressed himself as entertaining no doubt that the British Government were determined to clear out of the country, and to keep troops there no longer than was absolutely necessary.

On the subject of the National Congress Mr. Gladstone said he had only imperfect information, and consequently had some hesitation in discussing this subject, but, so far as he remembered, the questions involved consisted mainly of reform of the marriage laws and prohibition of early marriages, matters chiefly affecting Hindoos. Mahdi Ali explained that his co-religionists as a body had not yet joined the Congress movement, preferring to allow a Government which had done so much for them and their religion to proceed with its reforms without interference or pressure by political agitation, adding that there was, no doubt, an advantage in educated natives coming forward to give their opinions on points arising in the government of the country, but, on the other hand, there was some danger that the vast masses of the population of India, who were to a great extent uneducated and unable to comprehend administrative questions, would regard public animadversions upon the conduct of the Government as evidence of inefficiency and weakness, which it was highly undesirable to disseminate. Mr. Gladstone said that might be so, but he wished especially to guard against being understood to express any opinion in this matter; all that he could undertake to say was that all legitimate and reasonable efforts on the part of the people to represent their requirements and improve their position commanded his warmest sympathy.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### HELIGOLAND.

*To the* EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—As Mr. Stuart Cumberland begins his letter to you by admitting he has not yet read my book, I may at once say I think he might have done so before criticising my supposed views. I may, however, reassure him on a question of fact. Only last week I heard the guns fired in Heligoland in practice—and the rock is happily unaffected! Why it should crumble away because a gun is fired Mr. Cumberland may be able to say; I cannot. There are so many errors in Mr. Cumberland's short letter that I may repeat his own words and suggest that he "has not made himself acquainted with the actual condition of affairs," whether he has been in Heligoland or not. If he has been, he can know little indeed of the Heligolanders, if he does not know that their loyalty is of the most unfeigned description, and that a healthier, more honest, and more courteous people cannot well be found in North Europe.—Yours sincerely,

*New Club, Glasgow, Sept.* 18. WILLIAM GEORGE BLACK.

### THE INCONVENIENCES OF SUNDAY TRAVEL.

*To the* EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I had occasion to use the "Waverley" Temperance Hotel, in the Holdenhurst-road, Bournemouth, on several occasions during a holiday last July, and I was therefore much surprised to see the letter of "A Reader of the *Pall Mall Gazette*" of the 3rd inst., complaining of the hotel being "badly managed," and of his having to wait a long time in expectation of being served with a dinner, he eventually being "informed they had got no more cooked." I did not find this the case when I visited the "Waverley." On the contrary, I found the hotel well managed; and since returning to town I have recommended several of my friends to visit it for a good dinner and for every attention a visitor requires when holiday-making.—I am, Sir, yours, &c., RICHARD LAMBERT.

153, *Commercial-road, Peckham, S.E.*

## At Home and Abroad.

Count Kalnoky's visit to Prince Bismarck has terminated rather sooner than was expected. The Count left Friedrichsruhe last evening direct for Berlin.

At a Council of Ministers held in Paris yesterday it was decided that there was no occasion to suspend the 5f. duty on imported cereals.

The French Minister of Marine has informed the reporter on the Naval Budget that he cannot accept the reduction of 8,000,000f. made by the committee in the proposed expenditure.

Ten cases of yellow fever have occurred at Decatur, Alabama. The stores are being closed, and the inhabitants are leaving the town in haste.

A submarine electric boat, constructed at Toulon, is to be launched on the 22nd inst.

The *Fremdenblatt* is authorized to deny the truth of the report that the Archduke Charles Louis was charged to invite the King and Queen of Roumania to visit Vienna on the occasion of the German Emperor's arrival

The health of M. Chevreul is not so good as it was. He is suffering from fatigue, and can no longer go out. His medical advisers are of opinion that he should cease to receive visitors.

The International Literary and Artistic Congress at Venice yesterday decided that an author's copyright should include the rights of translation, and expressed the wish that the United States would accept the Convention of Berne.

The railway police at Morley apprehended last night Henry Leadbeater, an ex-porter, on a charge of stealing the mail bag containing securities of the value of £5,000, which was taken last week from the Batley post-office.

The Natal Council has passed a resolution declaring that it is undesirable, in existing circumstances, to consider the question of the annexation of Zululand to Natal.

Waterloo Bridge is now partially closed to both vehicular and pedestrian traffic, and an announcement to that effect has accordingly been issued, it being found necessary to repair the roadway.

Messrs. Pain and Sons took a benefit last night at the Alexandra Palace, when there was a fine display of fireworks, the principal piece being "The Destruction of Pompeii."

The Khédive presided yesterday at a Council of Ministers, whose deliberations were devoted to the position created by the low condition of the Nile. The extent of land affected by lack of water would not, it was said, amount to more than 200,000 feddans.

Twenty-one Monday and twenty Saturday Popular Concerts will be given at St. James's Hall between November 12 and December 22, January 7 and April 15. The arrangements will be as in former years, Lady Hallé "leading" the quartet until Dr. Joachim's return in February.

The anniversary of the entry of the Italian troops into Rome was celebrated yesterday in that city with great rejoicing. The Syndic addressed the populace in a patriotic speech, and read a congratulatory telegram from the King, in which allusion was made to the forthcoming visit of the German Emperor.

It is believed in Vienna that the Prince of Wales will return on Saturday to spend the following week there, but the Roumanian paper, the *Epoca*, reports that he has accepted an invitation to the Court of Bucharest. He will go thence direct from Hungary before returning to Vienna.

It is officially announced that Undabuko, the uncle of Dinizulu, who supported the latter in his rebellion against British rule, has surrendered to the British military authorities, and is now in the custody of the civil officials at N'Konjeni.

Yesterday morning a field day of the Foot Guards was held in Hyde Park, under Colonel Wigram, of the Coldstreams, who is temporarily in command of the Home District. The brigade consisted of the 3rd Grenadiers, 2nd Coldstreams, and 1st Scots Guards.

A widow in poor circumstances, named Beetham, of Bradford, was safely delivered of three male children yesterday. The mother and children are doing well. The woman's husband died only two months ago of consumption, and she was then left with a large family.

At Westminster police-court the action of the Chelsea Water Company in demanding 25s. for reconnecting the water supply which had been cut off from a house in Pimlico came before the magistrate, who declined offhand to express an opinion as to the powers of the company.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone and the members of the family attended the harvest festival at Hawarden Church last night. The service was fully choral, and the anthem was "O Lord, how manifold are Thy works." The Rev. Stephen Gladstone, rector of Hawarden, conducted the service, assisted by the Rev. H. Trotter and the Rev. Harry Drew.

Intelligence received at San Francisco announces that the French flag has been hoisted on the Marquesas Islands, which have hitherto been under French protection only. The hoisting, it is added, was preceded by severe fighting, in which 200 French marines and several thousand natives are said to have been killed.

A meeting was held yesterday at Newbury, the mayor presiding. Resolutions were carried expressing a hope that the council of the National Rifle Association would select Berkshire Downs for their future meetings, and that the Great Western Railway would afford the necessary facilities for obtaining access to the ground.

William Muir Buchan, of Waterloo-place, was charged on remand at the Marlborough-street police-court yesterday with conspiring with another person, not in custody, to defraud William Bolton of a sum of £400 by false pretences. The accused was remanded in his own recognizances of £1,000, and two sureties of £500 each.

Captain Crawshay, of Bridgend, has just discovered a quantity of gold embedded in some land on the bank of the Ogmore River, near Bridgend. He has submitted specimens of the lode to an analyst, who reports that it contains 2 oz. 3 dwts. of ore to the ton. Captain Crawshay has also discovered some fine lead existing in large quantities in quarries near Bridgend.

The Eiffel Tower strike is at an end. The workmen's delegates had another interview with M. Eiffel, who offered in addition to the terms proposed yesterday a present of £4 to each workman on the day on which the tower is finished. A vote was taken when the delegates went back, and the majority being in favour of M. Eiffel's compromise they all agreed to resume work.

Yesterday an inquest was held at Aberbeeg, on the body of Daniel Henry Williams, aged eighteen, a collier. The deceased with a companion was crossing some fields when a bull in the field angrily appeared to be coming towards them. The deceased became frightened, and was running rapidly away when he suddenly fell dead as he ran. Fright acting upon a weak heart was found by the jury to be the cause of death.

## THE CHURCH AND THE STUDY OF SOCIALISM.

### A SERMON BY THE BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.

Last night the Bishop of Rochester preached at St. John's Church, Waterloo-road, to Mr. Stewart Headlam's "Guild of St. Matthew." At the gates large posters displayed the words "Socialism, Secularism, and the Church!" The church was well filled with a mixed congregation, mostly of the middle and lower middle classes. There were no signs of obvious poverty. There was a sprinkling of clergy. Many of those present seemed to be more accustomed to secular lecture-halls, and a repetition of the exclamation "Hear, hear" caused the Bishop to pause and remark, "This is a church." The music was well rendered. Mr. Stewart Headlam read the lessons rather nervously. Taking his text from Luke xii., verses 13 to 15, the Bishop dwelt on the importance of not waiting for God to do what He expected us to do for ourselves. "This day, as eighteen centuries ago, there rises up to Heaven a great murmur of voices, tremulous with bitter anguish, saying, 'Speak to my brother, that he divide the inheritance with me.'" Christ's answer, said the Bishop, contained the root of all he had to say. Addressing his hearers as "English citizens and English churchmen met together to survey the social condition of our wage-earning classes, and to inquire if anything could be done besides talk to make life brighter, home purer, and self-respect more possible for the millions," the Bishop said the work of the guild was profoundly interesting. If he did not mingle his words with too many sugar plums they must not blame him. They owed each other kindness, courtesy, sympathy, justice; but, before everything else in the world, truth. Modern society in England, though better than on the Queen's accession fifty-one years ago, was still in a complicated condition. The zones of enormous wealth and degrading poverty, unless carefully considered, would presently generate a tornado, which, when the storm cleared, might leave a good deal of wreckage behind. "In every community there is much destitution, which is not likely to disappear until human nature is changed." Chiefly through the competition of wage-earning labour, many a man only just made his expenses, and could hope for nothing of joy or recreation. "Socialism," continued his lordship, "which it is impossible to define, for every one has his own notion about it, is for some an aspiration, for some an organization, and for some a conspiracy of those who do not possess against those who do. In another aspect it is a confederacy of those who feel that they ought to be better off than they are, and who reasonably mean to try and become so. It is not to be dismissed with a few haughty and flippant words, if we would avoid a grave responsibility." Different schemes and degrees of Socialism were then recited and criticised by the preacher. Touching on the sweating system, he observed, "England will have as little Government interference as possible;" and of small allotments he said, "It is not our way in England." Observing that "the philosopher stands on the river bank calmly preaching the survival of the fittest, the weak and despairing throw up their arms and sink, and only the fishes are the better for it," the Bishop addressed himself to the guild as follows:—

"We leave pessimism to those who scoff at God; you of the Guild of St. Matthew are right in feeling that this great social problem must be faced, and not run away from; you are right in thinking that you have something to do towards the solution of it by discussion, sympathy, co-operation, and example; you are right in hoisting the flag of the English Church, and in recognizing that it is her privilege to listen to the needs of Englishmen, and to help them out of their misery. You are right in thinking it is better to make occasional mistakes in efforts to do good, rather than make no such efforts whatever. I do not think you are right in your proposal to weaken the Church by depriving her of her material resources, duly bequeathed, and as much her property as law and equity can make them. I think you are wrong if you are tempted to use words of invective against those in authority, who, if wrong, will certainly receive rebukes from other sources. Do not sap loyalty, and spoil lofty aims by the smoke of stage artillery. It does not hurt those against whom it is directed, and sours your own better nature, and fills your best friends with real regret." "There is every reason for hope and faith. The world was not made in a day, and is not to be mended in a generation. The public conscience is stirred; keep it stirred." The study of Socialism, said the Bishop, was one of the noblest pursuits of those who strive to follow in the footsteps of Christ.

## WHAT IS THE GUILD OF ST. MATTHEW?

The Guild of St. Matthew, to which the Bishop of Rochester preached last night, is (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) a mysterious organization of Ritualistic Socialists. Its laudable aim is to reconcile the democracy to the Church by showing that Christianity, properly interpreted and applied, alone satisfies the social wants of humanity. Its tutelary saint is St. Matthew (whose festival the Church celebrates to-day), because that he of all the synoptists most fully illustrates the human aspects of the Gospel. The Warden of the Guild is the Rev. Stewart Headlam. The secretary is Mr. Frederick Verrinder, who is also secretary to the association for harrying the ground landlords of London. Bishop Thorold, who preached last night at the annual service of the Guild, was known as a leader of the Evangelicals when he was rector of St. Giles, and subsequently vicar of St. Pancras. He is a man of generous character and very wide sympathies, and is always eager to co-operate in good work in whatever section of the Christian world he comes across it. Bishop Thorold's resources of tolerance, extensive as they are, must sometimes be severely taxed, for his eldest son has recently become a Roman Catholic and his brother-in-law is Mr. H. Labouchere, M.P.

## MR. BRUNNER AND BRAVE JOHN DILLON.

Mr. Brunner, M.P., addressed a meeting of his constituents at Runcorn last night. Alluding to the release of Mr. Dillon, he said he was glad dear John Dillon could once more look up to the sky, but the reason of his release was mere cowardly fear of the indignation of the country should the imprisonment prove fatal. He would still hold the Government guilty of murder should fatal consequences ensue. Mr. Chamberlain's allies called Mr. Balfour a gentleman and Mr. Dillon a criminal, but when the present struggle had reached a happy termination, the people would see that Mr. Balfour was the most misguided man of the time, and that few men deserved better of his country than brave John Dillon. He agreed with Michael Davitt that they took the impending evictions too coolly. There were 50,000 Irish tenants under notice of eviction. That meant that an area equal to half of Cheshire was to be devastated. And why? Simply that gentlemen who talked of honesty should be able to extort unjust rents for houses built by the tenants. He earnestly asked them to give the Irish tenants their sympathy.

## THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AND THE EXTREME CHURCH PARTY.

An interesting case has just been decided in Berlin, and the decision throws some light upon the attitude which the young Emperor is likely to assume towards the more advanced section of the Evangelical Conservative party. Professor Harnack, Professor of Theology at Marburg, was elected by the Theological Faculty at Berlin to fill the chair of Church History and Dogma at the university. This choice was regarded with disfavour by the senior council of the Evangelical Church, on the ground that Harnack is an enthusiastic disciple of the Theologian Ristschl in Göttingen. The council forwarded a protest against the appointment direct to the Emperor. This direct appeal was made in face of the fact that the Minister of Education approved Professor Harnack's election. It soon became a question of great public interest whether his Majesty would support his Minister and the Theological Faculty, or suffer a professor of admittedly great attainments to have the door of the Berlin University closed in his face because his theological views did not happen to coincide with those of the Senior Evangelical Council. The question has now been solved by an announcement in the *Gazette* that Professor Harnack's appointment has been confirmed. Both the National Liberal and the Radical organs regard this decision as a great blow to the extreme Church party, and as proving that the Emperor is not disposed to identify himself with extreme theories, whether political or religious.

## THE QUEEN'S ANNUAL INCOME.

The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Daily Post*, referring to the rumour that an increased allowance will be asked for on behalf of the Prince of Wales and his family during the autumn session, points out that the Queen has an annuity drawn from the Consolidated Fund of £385,000, which is specially allotted to meet those expenses connected with her high position the partial weight of which has been transferred to the Heir Apparent. But (continues the correspondent) that is only a portion of the enormous income which good fortune and frugal habits have placed at the disposal of the head of the Royal family. The new Domesday Book discloses the fact that the Queen's private estates extend over 37,372 acres, the annual rental, even at the lately depreciated prices, being £20,733. Some years ago her Majesty, acting under the advice of Lord Sydney, purchased Claremont for the sum of £78,000, estimated at the time as being a little over half its market value. It is said to be worth to-day £150,000. The Queen also possesses property at Coburg, and the Villa Hohenlohe at Baden. As to personal property, there was the bequest of a quarter of a million left to her Majesty by Sir James Camden Neild. This will was proved in 1852, and the bequest must now have reached magnificent proportions. Then there was the property left by the Prince Consort, estimated to have reached nearly £600,000, but as this will was never proved, and so escaped probate duty, the exact amonnt is not known. These items are over and above the Queen's annual savings. The aggregate money sum at her Majesty's disposal for family purposes would hence appear to be, at the lowest computation, such as renders unnecessary national solicitude on the subject.

## THE BISHOP OF LLANDAFF IN PERIL.

The Bishop of Llandaff was proceeding in his carriage with his chaplains from Llandaff to Penarth for the purpose of holding a confirmation at the House of Mercy, when, within a short distance of Penarth, one of the horses stumbled and fell, and the other animal being startled plunged forward. The bishop and his party were in imminent danger, when two of the party jumped out and clung to the horse's head. The animal which fell had been dragged along the ground for some distance, and was injured so seriously that it was speedily destroyed, and the carriage returned to Llandaff with one horse.

## A WELSH MAGISTRATE KILLED BY A FALL.

A shocking accident is reported from Aberystwith, where Mr. Richard James, a borough magistrate and member of the town council, was killed while superintending some repairs at his residence "Broncastell." Workmen were repairing the roof of the house, and Mr. James, ascending the roof, fell through the ceiling to the paved floor beneath, death resulting shortly afterwards. Mr. James was a large employer of labour, and he had taken a prominent part in municipal matters.

## IN SUSPENSE FOR HOURS.

One of Sir Philip Egerton's gamekeepers while on his rounds in Delamere Forest this morning heard faint cries of distress. He made for the spot whence the sounds proceeded, and, to his great astonishment, found a man suspended by his waistband from the branches of a tree. He was rescued by ladders, and reached the ground in a very exhausted condition. He had climbed the tree for a squirrel's nest, had slipped, had caught on his way down, and had remained crying for help in the depths of the forest for hours.

## THE SUPPLY OF OYSTERS.

The Brussels correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"A communication has appeared on the 'impending scarcity of oysters,' and the present 'deplorable condition of the oyster culture in Zeeland (Holland).' The 'r' months have, however, opened at Brussels in the usual way; the Zeeland and Ostend oysters, the two sorts chiefly consumed here, made their welcome appearance at the fishmongers' and on the restaurant tables as abundantly, in the same good condition, and at the same prices as in past years. I made inquiries, too, of the two principal fishmongers in Brussels, and they informed me that nothing about an impending scarcity was known to them, or had been announced from Zeeland or Ostend."

## THE CITY VOLUNTEERS RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Yesterday the great prize of the City volunteers was shot for at Rainham, when the principal marksmen of the London Rifle Brigade competed for the gold medal of the brigade and the challenge cup. The competition was restricted to the thirty men who in two previous competitions had made the highest aggregates. The firing did not begin until half-past three, and was only concluded when the light failed; the result being that the champion's gold medal was won by Private Griggs, who made a grand total of 258 points out of a possible 310. Several other prizes were given, and these were won by Private Lattey, 254 points; Private Siegert, 252; Major the Earl Waldegrave, 249; Private Webb, 245; Private Rothon, 245; and Corporal Ashby, 244.

TO STOUT PEOPLE.—*Sunday Times* says:—"Mr. Russell's aim is to eradicate, to cure the disease, and that his treatment is the true one seems beyond all doubt. The medicine he prescribes does not lower, but builds up and tones the system." Book (116 pages) with recipe and notes how to pleasantly and rapidly cure obesity (average reduction in first week is 3 lb.), post free eight stamps.—F. C. RUSSELL, Woburn House, Store-street, Bedford-square, London, W.C.

*For FEUILLETON, see page 13.*

**FOURTH EDITION.**

# THE PRESS OPENS THE PRISON DOOR.

## THE HOME OFFICE ROUSED AT LAST.

## MR. GOLD RELEASED FROM HOLLOWAY.

We published yesterday a narrative of a scandalous injustice inflicted upon the unfortunate man Mr. Samuel Gold, who was kept in gaol three weeks after the money had been paid for the non-payment of which he was committed to prison. We are glad to-day to be able to announce that an appeal to public opinion has roused the Home Office, with the result that the man has been liberated this morning. The following letter tells the story:—

Sir,—I thank you extremely for kindly inserting the letter of the poor woman Gold, referring to the unjust imprisonment of her husband. It has brought the matter under the notice of the proper authorities in a way that I was unable to do, as I have this morning received a letter from the Home Office, informing me that the immediate release of the prisoner has been ordered.

I was quite sure that there could be no intention wrongfully to detain this poor man, but I have for days been sent from one official to another, vainly endeavouring to obtain his release. Every one admitted that the man ought not to be detained in custody, but no one appeared to know how to let him out.

I made an application yesterday to the sitting magistrate at Worship-street, but he was equally at fault; he could only suggest that I should seek a personal interview with the Home Secretary.

Your notice has, however, apparently solved the difficulty; at all events, the man's release has been ordered the day after your notice appeared.—Yours obediently,

27, King-street, E.C., Sept. 21. JNO. HAYWARD.

The letter from the Home Office is as follows:—"I am directed by the Secretary of State to inform you with reference to your further letter of the 15th inst. that he has thought proper to recommend to the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury the remission of the estreated recognizances of Samuel Gold, and his immediate release from custody." This is dated the 20th, five days after Mr. Hayward's "further letter," but less than twenty-four hours after the publication of our article.

The following is a brief note of the application made to-day by Mr. John Hayward, solicitor, to Mr. Saunders, the sitting magistrate at Worship-street, on behalf of Mr. Samuel Gold. After Mr. Hayward had stated the case, Mr. Saunders observed that there seemed to be great neglect somewhere; and suggested that Mr. Hayward had better try and get an interview with the Home Secretary himself, as there could be no desire to detain a man in prison, who had paid all he was required to pay. Mr. Hayward said he was afraid the Home Secretary was out of town; and as Mr. Gold had been committed from that court, it was possible that the magistrate could make some suggestion as to what was to be done; for, it seemed to him, the man might be there until Christmas, as no one appeared to have any authority to let him out. The magistrate regretted that he had no power in the matter, and could make no further suggestion; it certainly seemed a very remarkable case.

No doubt there has indeed been "great neglect somewhere"—perhaps it would be better to say everywhere, but especially in the Not-at-home Home Secretary's office. Mr. Gold ought to be able to bring an action for false imprisonment against the authorities; if he cannot, then clearly we have a flagrant wrong with no legal remedy.

## MICHAEL DAVITT ON NATIONALISM AND MR. PARNELL.

DOWN ON FORGERS, SLANDERERS, AND RENEGADES.

Mr. Michael Davitt, in proposing the toast of "Ireland a nation," at a banquet which he gave to Dr. O'Reilly in Dublin last night, said there were men calling themselves Irishmen who deemed it treason to have the toast "Ireland a nation" honoured, to the exclusion of one which is associated with the rule of Dublin Castle and the doings of Irish landlordism. But there were none of the interesting species of ethnological mugwump present that night. (Laughter.) Mr. Chamberlain believed that their Nationalism should be measured or made in Birmingham to acquire that stamp of Brummagemism affixed by popular assent to all articles believed to be counterfeits or shams. (Applause.) Mr. Balfour would force them to believe that paying rent to Lord Clanricarde or obeying the law of the battering-ram was the highest aspiration an Irish race should aim to realize. Ireland enjoyed the right of nationhood before Mr. Chamberlain deserted his principles and party, and she would be a nation again when Mr. Balfour would live only in association with his fruitless efforts to stamp out an eternal principle. Subsequently Mr. Davitt proposed the health of Mr. Parnell, saying that he controlled a party without any fear of divided authority. A conservative in the best sense of the word on both national and land questions, he could yet count upon the respect and admiration, if not upon the active help, of the most advanced Nationalists. He (Mr. Davitt) had never yet heard from even the most extreme Irish revolutionist a word of hostility spoken against their great constitutional leader. No matter how much Radicals like some of them might differ with Mr. Parnell on the land question, his leadership was loyally acknowledged whenever and wherever difficulties may confront him in carrying out his own more moderate policy. The enemies of Ireland felt that no other living Irishman could fully command such universal confidence, and hence the employment of the forger's infamy, the slanderer's cowardly weapon, and the renegade's deadly malice to injure or destroy the one figure in Ireland's national struggle who embodies his country's resolve to battle on seven centuries more, if need be, for right and justice and liberty.

## SPREAD OF THE YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The yellow fever epidemic appears to be spreading westwards. The announcement made yesterday of its appearance in Alabama has been followed by intelligence that the disease has broken out in Mississippi, where five cases are reported from Jackson, the State capital.

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 20.—One hundred and thirty-one fresh cases of yellow fever have been registered here during the last twenty-four hours.

## THE RAILWAY COLLISION AT HYDE JUNCTION.

BOARD OF TRADE REPORT.

The Report of the Board of Trade on the accident at Hyde Junction, near Manchester, on the main line of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company on August 16, is issued to-day. The conclusions come to are that the accident which led to this very serious collision appeared to have been caused by the fracture of the leading axle of No. 673 four-wheeler third-class carriage. Reference is made to the mistake on the part of the signalman Hayes in allowing the goods train to go on; but for this he could hardly be blamed. All the other servants of the company concerned with the running and working of the passenger train and goods train appear to have performed their duty intelligently. With regard to Hayes's mistake it was the practice with the company, and also with others, to put no distinguishing head lights on the engines of special trains unless they were travelling a greater distance than twenty miles, which the one in the present instance was not doing. It seemed desirable that all special trains, irrespective of the distance they were travelling, should carry distinguishing head lights. As to the brake power with which the passenger train was being worked, the vehicles were all fitted with automatic vacuum brake appliances, but the engine being provided only with non-automatic vacuum brake fittings, the automatic brake appliances could not be brought into use, and consequently the guard had no control over the brakes of any other vehicle than the one in which he was riding. The collision would most probably have been prevented had there been any means of communication between the passengers and the driver and guard of the train. As the train was one which did not run twenty miles without stopping, there was no statutory obligation on the company to provide such means of communication, but some fresh legislation might shortly be taken making it compulsory that in all trains, irrespective of the distance ran, a satisfactory means of communication should be provided between passsengers and officials of trains.

## CHARGE OF MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

A respectable-looking man, named Patrick Kelly, a seaman, thirty-six years of age, was put on his trial at the Old Bailey to-day on the charge of wilfully murdering John Parry and John Chapman on the high seas. Mr. Poland prosecuted. From his opening statement it appeared that the prisoner had shipped on June 29 as an able seaman on board the steamer *Erin* for a voyage from Gravesend to New York. He turned out to be of morose disposition and did not get on satisfactorily with either crew or officers. The vessel had hardly got to sea when the prisoner began to use threats against other members of the crew. On the 8th of July he was aloft with one of the officers, when some conversation took place as to what was going on, when the prisoner made the most violent threats as to what he would or could do, among the rest saying, "I will make a hot-bed of this ship." During this time the deceased, Chapman, made use of some general observation which the prisoner attributed to himself. Next morning, about four o'clock, cries were heard from the forecastle, and on the officer on duty going to see the cause he found the prisoner standing over Chapman, whom he had stabbed in the breast. The deceased Parry, sleeping in the next bunk, awoke, and on asking what was the matter, he was immediately stabbed by the prisoner in the breast. Both Chapman and Parry died soon after, and were buried at sea. The prisoner was put in irons, and examined before the British Consul-General at New York, who ordered him to be sent to England to stand his trial on the charge of murder. All the time the prisoner seemed to be of somewhat unsound mind. On his examination before the Consul-General at New York he said, "I will make no statement now owing to the state of my mind." On being brought to this country he said, "I am not sorry for what I have done; I would like to serve Whittaker the same," Whittaker being one of the witnesses who had given evidence before the Consul-General at New York. It would be a question, said Mr. Poland, in conclusion, for the jury to consider what was the state of mind of the prisoner at the time of his committing the act which he had undoubtedly committed. Evidence was then given in support of the charge.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

## FRANCE AND THE MARQUESAS ISLANDS.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—The Minister of Marine and the Colonies received yesterday a telegraphic despatch from Tahiti, which made no mention of the fight reported to have taken place in the Marquesas Islands, and the accuracy of the news brought from San Francisco on the subject is doubted by the officials.

## RUSSIAN FINANCE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 21.—The *Journal de St. Pétersbourg* to-day announces that on Wednesday last the verification was made at the Imperial Bank of the amount of the bullion reserve fund held by the bank against the issue of credit notes. It was established that the amount of cash in hand on September 18th was 211,472,495 roubles in metallic currency, in addition to the 15,000,000 gold roubles placed at the disposal of the Imperial treasury, as a guarantee fund against the authorized issue of credit notes.

## GOLD DISTRICTS BETWEEN ALASKA AND CANADA.

(EXCHANGE TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Friday.—Official reports received here from the gold districts on the boundary line between Alaska and the Canadian Dominion strongly urge the immediate necessity of a delimitation of the frontier in order to prevent future complications.

## THE WHITECHAPEL MURDERS.

The man who was arrested at Holloway on suspicion of being concerned in the Whitechapel murder and subsequently removed and detained at Bow Asylum, will shortly be released. His brother has given satisfactory explanation as to his whereabouts on the morning of the murder. It has transpired that the authorities of the asylum would not allow the police to interrogate the patient whilst there, as it is against the rules laid down by the Lunacy Commissioners.

A MEDICAL VIEW OF THE CASE.

Either a deep sense of wrong suffered or a profound feeling of the good to be done, might (says the *British Medical Journal*) induce a young insane man to perform such acts as those recorded at Whitechapel; the fact which chiefly militates against this is the special mutilations which took place; these point rather to the person being actuated by some feeling of revenge. If the murderer turn out to be insane at all, he may not improbably turn out to be a young man of some refinement who was driven by delusions and who had suffered from hallucination of his senses for some time. There are no good medical grounds for suspecting any ordinary chronic lunatic who may have escaped from control

## SURREY AND AUSTRALIA AT THE OVAL.

The second day's play in the match between the Australians and Surrey at the Oval commenced shortly after eleven o'clock this morning, fine weather again favouring players and spectators. The interest manifested in this, the fortieth and final engagement of the Colonial team, was shown by the fact that yesterday the numbers who paid gate money were returned as 7,948, and the total attendance was about 10,000. Surrey played their regular team, while the Australians left out Jones and Boyle. The visitors were batting yesterday. from a few minutes after noon until 5.30, during which period they compiled 259, the last wicket falling just on the call of time. Considering the strength of the bowling arrayed against them, and the exceedingly close fielding, this was a performance of great merit, and equal to any that the Colonists have achieved during their present tour. To win the third match the Englishmen have no easy task, for the Australians very recently demonstrated that they can play a winning game as well as most teams. Even on a good wicket a first innings of 259 is a formidable total to go in against, and when the class of bowling is considered, the chances are of course in favour of the Australians. When it became known yesterday morning that Mr. M'Donnell had won the toss many of the Surrey partisans quickly took a desponding view of affairs. Their ranks were considerably increased later in the afternoon when Mr. Bonnor for nearly two hours triumphed over the home bowlers. The great Australian batsman played with all his old vigour, and delighted not a few of the onlookers by his fine hitting. Previously to luncheon, Mr. Read's lobs sorely puzzled the Australians, but subsequently Mr. Bonnor showed his appreciation of them by scoring 25 in two overs. An idea may be gained of the fast rate of run-getting after the interval when it is stated that in three-quarters of an hour 88 runs were made—60 by Mr. Bonnor alone. Before the adjournment an hour and fifty minutes had been devoted to compiling 68. Mr. Bonnor's faultless innings eclipsed the capital display by Messrs. Trott and M'Donnell.

FRIDAY.—The interest in the game increases. Punctually at 11.15 the champion county sent in Shuter and Abel, the bowlers being Turner and Ferris. At the latter's second ball Abel was badly missed by Worrall at deep slip. The first catastrophe came quickly, the Surrey captain being caught in the slips by Worrall—one wicket for one run. Key came in and opened by putting Turner to leg for 3. After a single to Abel Key drove Ferris finely to the boundary for 4, but another disaster befel Surrey, Key being easily caught on the off side by Blackham off Ferris for 8—11 for two wickets. W. W. Read now came to his county's rescue, and the first ball the Surrey crack received from Turner resulted in an appeal for l b w, which was given in the batsman's favour. The third ball he cut for 3, then snicking Turner for 4, cutting his next ball brilliantly to the seats for 4. Soon another wicket fell, Abel being out l b w to Ferris for 1—25 for three wickets. M. Read followed, and opened by driving Turner for a couple. A single to each batsman and 30 appeared. The play now became very slow—a great compliment to the bowling and fielding, when the two batsman, namely W. W. Read and M. Read, are considered, and playing on a good fast wicket. At length M. Read drove Turner for 3, followed by a couple to each batsman. W. W. Read was given out l b w to Turner for 15—42 for four. Things were looking very black for the champion county when Bowden joined M. Read, the latter cementing the partnership by driving Turner splendidly for 4, serving Ferris in a similar fashion for a couple twice, and following this up by cutting Ferris for 3. Singles then became the order of the day, but a couple by Read brought 60 up. A 3 to leg to the same batsman was the next item of note. At 68 the first change of bowling was tried Ferris giving way in favour of Trott. A single to Bowden brought up 70, and two runs later Bowden was caught by Ferris off Trott for 3. M. Read not out 40. Extras 5. Henderson followed.

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bannerman, c Abel, b Beaumont | 18 | Edwards, b Beaumont | 9 |
| M'Donnell, c Lohmann, b Bowley | 35 | Blackham, c Bowden, b Bowley | 0 |
| Trott, c Lohmann, b Bowley | 30 | Worrall, c Lohmann, b Bowley | 4 |
| Lyons, b Beaumont | 8 | Ferris, not out | 4 |
| Bonnor, c Wood, b Henderson | 87 | Extras | 11 |
| Jarvis, b Lohmann | 32 | | |
| Turner, b Bowley | 15 | Total | 259 |

SURREY.—First Innings.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shuter, c Worrall, b Turner | 0 | M. Read, not out | 40 |
| Key, c Blackham, b Ferris | 8 | Extras | 5 |
| Abel, l b w, b Ferris | 1 | | |
| W. W. Read, l b w, b Turner | 15 | Total | 72 |
| Bowden, c Ferris, b Trott | 3 | | |

## FASHIONABLE DEVONSHIRE WEDDING.

A fashionable assembly met yesterday afternoon in Harberton Church, South Devon, to witness the marriage of Miss Edith Maude Symons (younger daughter of the late Mr. Thomas G. Symons, of Mynde Park, Herefordshire) with Mr. Henry Stratton Coles, youngor son of Mr. W. Gate Coles, of Cleve Wood, Gloucestershire. It was solemnized by the Rev. Francis Randolph, assisted by the Rev. C. Deacon and Rev. W. Mitchell. The best man was Mr. J. Knowsley-Parr. The bride (who was given away by her brother, Mr. J. Raymond Symons) was attired in white satin, tastefully trimmed with Honiton lace, pearl and silver embroidery, and veil of exquisite lace, fastened by diamond stars, the gift of her brother, the other ornament being a diamond bangle, the gift of the bridegroom. The six bridesmaids, gowned in ivory Surat silk, moiré Directoire jackets elegantly embroidered and hats *en suite*, and carried gold and white wands and posies of choice flowers, were Miss Coles, Miss Saunders, Miss Deacon, Miss Stokes, Miss King, and Miss Symons. The bride was also attended by her little cousin, Miss Violet Edgar Rodwell, in a lovely white lace dress, with yellow sash, bronze shoes and stockings, hat to match. Late in the afternoon the newly married pair started on their honeymoon in Cornwall, the bride's travelling dress being grey cloth trimmed with steel passementerie, mouffton fur, and hat *en suite*.

## CARDINAL MANNING ON ARTISANS' DWELLINGS.

Cardinal Manning, addressing a deputation from the Working Men's County Council Committee last night, remarked that the question of improved artisans' dwellings was most pressing and important. In the Housing Commission there was a great deal of discussion about the removal of the prisons from the centres of population, and he himself proposed that the large wholesale trades might also be relegated to the suburbs. Breweries, for instance, occupied acres of space in crowded streets, and could just as well be conducted, if not better, in remoter localities. Such a scheme, however, could only be carried out by Act of Parliament and compulsory sale. If the working men took sides in this matter with either the one or the other of the great parties in the State they would be between the upper and nether millstone, and find themselves ground to powder.

The Brighton Railway Company announce in our advertising columns that the last trip of the season to Portsmouth and round the Isle of Wight will be on Wednesday next. Londoners can "do" the whole trip for 6*s*.

Mr. John Morley, who has promised to write monographs on Lord Chatham and William Pitt for the "Twelve English Statesmen" series, is said to be just now busily engaged on these works.

Sir Henry James has not accepted a brief to appear before the Parnell Commission on behalf of the *Times*, Sir Richard Webster being supported only by Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Ronan, in addition to Mr. Graham. Mr. Ronan is at the Irish bar, and his knowledge of Irish witnesses is said to be extensive and peculiar. He, with Mr. Atkinson, will examine and cross-examine the purely Irish witnesses that take part in the inquiry.

## THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

*Half-past One.*

### HOME AND AMERICAN RAILWAYS WEAK.—FOREIGN STOCKS STEADY.

The tone of the Money Market is perhaps the turn harder than it was previous to the publication of the Bank return yesterday afternoon, but rates are still tolerably easy. Notwithstanding the large reduction in the market's supply of cash there is still quite as much money about as can be used at the moment, and the rate for short loans is no better than 2¾ per cent. The quotation for discounting three months' bank paper is called 3 9-16 per cent., but brokers do not stand out for that figure if the paper presented is first class. Next week's Stock Exchange settlement will probably necessitate a large amount of borrowing, as the current account has been a very busy one, and large speculations for the rise have been entered into. Besides which, the requirements of the end of the quarter will have to be met, so that altogether next week promises to be a very busy one in the Money Market.

There is a decidedly less favourable tendency in all departments of the Stock Exchange, and in most directions a relapse in prices is shown. Consols maintain yesterday's improvement, but no further advance has to be recorded. In the Home Railway market there is a general disposition to take profits after the recent considerable advance. This is especially the case in the stocks of the Scotch lines, which show an appreciable reaction. Foreign Government bonds are quiet and the movements are insignificant. This market has for a long time past been neglected by English operators, and the support afforded to prices mainly comes from the Continent. American Railroad securities in sympathy with the decline in New York yesterday show a reaction, though the changes as a rule are slight. Louisville and Nashville shares continue to be offered on the reports of the spread of yellow fever. Union Pacific shares have fallen, and Norfolk and Western Preference are lower. The only instance of an improvement in price is in New York Central. There has been a fresh break in Milwaukee and St. Paul shares, which are again being sold, and mark a decline. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks have given way in conjunction with American, but Mexican Railway issues are tolerably steady. In the Mining market diamond shares have been rather offered, but in other directions there is little doing.

The tone on the Stock market at New York yesterday was heavy to weak especially in the case of Grainger stocks during the morning, owing to heavy selling, believed to be for foreign account. Prices afterward rallied, and an advance of ½ to 2 was marked in Vanderbilt Stocks and Philadelphia and Reading. The gains were afterwards generally lost, and the market closed quiet and weak, at figures close to the first.

The following are the latest changes compared with last night's closing:—

In Home Railways.—*Improved*: Hull and Barnsley ⅛. *Receded*: North British 1, Caledonian ⅝, South Eastern Deferred ⅜, Chatham Ordinary ⅝, the Preference ¼, Great Western and Brighton Deferred ¼, Great Eastern, North Western, Midland, and North Eastern ⅛.

Among Foreign Stocks.—*Advanced*: Turkish Defence ¼, Egyptian State Domain ¼, Hungarian Gold ⅛, and Peruvian 1872 1-16. *Declined*: Greek 1881 ¾, Egyptian Unified, and Portuguese ⅛.

American Railroads.—*Risen*: New York Central ¼. *Fallen*: Milwaukee and St. Paul 1⅜ Norfolk and Western Preference ⅞, Northern Pacific Preference ¾, Erie shares ½, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage ½, Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary ½, Union Pacific ⅝, Wabash Preference ⅜, the Mortgage ¼, Denver Preference ½, the Ordinary ¼, Central Pacific, Lake Shore, Louisville and Nashville, and Philadelphia and Reading shares ¼, and Ontario shares ⅛.

As regards Canadian and Foreign Railways.—*Higher*: Nitrate shares ½. *Lower*: Grand Trunk First and Second Preference ¾, the Guaranteed ⅜, the Third Preference ¾, the Ordinary 1-16. Canada Pacific ¼, and Lombardo-Venetian shares ⅛.

Rio Tinto shares and Bryant and May shares are up ⅛; but De Beers shares are down 9-16, Kimberley Central ¼, and Suez Canal ¼.

The traffic receipts of the Lombardo-Venetian Railway from the 10th to the 16th inst. amount to 900,000 fl., showing a decrease of 49,486 fl. as compared with those of the corresponding period of last year.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Market quiet. Business limited. Prices unchanged. Sales 7,000. Futures have recovered the opening decline.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BRITISH FUNDS, ETC. | | | Brighton (Ordinary) | 141 | 3 | London and County | 85⅛ | 6½ |
| Consols | 100¼ | ⅛ | Do. A | 127⅝ | 8 | Union of London | 40 | 1 |
| New Consols 2¾ | 97⅜ | 8 | Chatham (Ordinary) | 24 | ¼ | London and West. | 66½ | 7½ |
| Reduced 3 p. c. | 99⅛ | 100 | Do. Preference | 102½ | 3 | London Joint Stock | 39½ | 40¼ |
| Local Loan Stock | 102 | 3 | North Western | 170¼ | 1 | Nat. Prov. of Eng | 43 | 4 |
| New 2½ per. Cent | 94⅛ | 5 | South Western | 138½ | 9½ | Stand. Bnk. S. Afric | 50½ | 1½ |
| India 3½ per Cent | 104¼ | ¼ | Manchester & Shef | 71 | 3 | MINES | | |
| Do. 4½ p. c. Rd | 72⅞ | 3⅛ | Do. A | 39⅛ | ⅜ | Indian Consolidated | ¼ | ⅜ |
| Egyptian Guar. | 100 | ½ | Met. Consolidated | 74½ | 5 | Mysore shares | 3 | ⅛ |
| Met. Bd. Wks. 5½ | 111½ | 12 | Do. Land Stock | 70½ | 1½ | Coregums | 1⅛ | ⅜ |
| Do. 3 p. c. Scrip | 101 | 2 | Do. District | 35 | ½ | Cape Copper | 5 3 | 16 5 16 |
| Birmingham Crp. Stk. | 110½ | 11 | Midland | 134½ | ¾ | Namaqua | 3 | ¼ |
| Liverpool | 110½ | 11 | North British | 123⅛ | ⅜ | Mason and Barry | 11⅛ | ⅜ |
| FOREIGN STOCKS. | | | North Eastern | 160⅜ | ⅝ | Rio Tinto | 23 11 16 | 13 16 |
| Argentine 6 p. c. | 100 | 2 | North Stafford | 111 | 13 | Montana £1 shares | 1 9 16 | 11 16 |
| Do. Hard Dols | 70½ | 1½ | South Eastern | 133 | 5 | De Beers | 29⅜ | 30½ |
| Do. Treasury | 99 | 100 | Do. Deferred | 110½ | ⅜ | Kimberley Cent | 3¾ | 4¼ |
| Austrian Gold | 91 | 3 | FOREIGN RAILWAYS | | | TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES. | | |
| Do. Silver | 57 | 9 | Canada Pacific | 59¼ | ¼ | Anglo-American | 4½ | 5⅜ |
| Brazilian 1875 | 103 | 4 | Can. Pacific Shares | 3⅝ | 7½ | Do. Pref. | 74 | 5 |
| B. Ayres 6 p. c. | 102 | 4 | Chic. Mil. and St. P | 67⅞ | 8½ | Brazilian Submarine | 13⅛ | ⅜ |
| Do. Cedulas I. | 61½ | 5 | Denver & R. Grande | 20½ | ¼ | Direct Unit. States | 10 | ¼ |
| Chilian 4½ p.c. 1885 | 100 | 2 | Do. Pref. | 54½ | 5 | Eastern | 12⅛ | ⅜ |
| Costa Rica A | 92⅛ | 3½ | Illinois Shares | 127 | 3 | Ditto Extension | 12⅞ | 13⅛ |
| Do. B | 91¼ | ¾ | Lake Shore | 103⅛ | ⅜ | United Telephone | 13¼ | ¾ |
| Egypt. State Dom. | 101¼ | 2½ | Ohio & Mississippi | 25 | ⅛ | Globe Teleg. Trust | 7 | ¼ |
| Do. Unified | 85⅛ | ⅜ | Louis. and Nash | 61¼ | 2¼ | TRAMWAYS ETC | | |
| Do. Preference | 102⅜ | 3⅛ | Mex. Cen. Bonds | 68¼ | ¾ | London Gen. Om | 192 | 7 |
| Do. Daira Sanieh | 80¼ | ½ | Do. Nat "A" | 63¼ | ½ | London Street | 12 | 13 |
| French 3 p.c. Rnts | 82¼ | 3½ | Miss. Kan. & Texas | 13 | ⅛ | London Tramway | 13½ | 14⅛ |
| Do. 4½ p.c. Rnts | 104 | ⅛ | N. Y. Cen. Shares | 112¾ | ¾ | North Metropolitan | 17 | 18 |
| Greek 5 p.c. 1881 | 80⅝ | ⅜ | New York Ontario | 17½ | ¾ | WATERWORKS. | | |
| Hung. Gold Rente | 83⅜ | ⅞ | Erie Shares | 30 | ¾ | Chelsea Waterworks | 260 | 5 |
| Italian | 96¼ | ⅛ | Do. Sec. Mort. | 103¾ | 4¼ | East London | 197 | 202 |
| Mexican Converted | 39⅜ | ⅞ | Norfolk & West. Pref | 58½ | ½ | Grand Junction | 124 | 8 |
| Peruvian 5 p.c. 7 | 14⅜ | 15 | N. Y. P. & O. 1st M. | 41½ | ¼ | Kent | 270 | 5 |
| Do. 6 p.c. | 16⅛ | ⅜ | North. Pacific Pref | 63¾ | ¾ | Lambeth | 261 | 6 |
| Portuguese | 61¼ | ⅜ | Pennsylvania Sh | 56⅜ | 7⅛ | New River, New | 349 | 54 |
| Russian 1873 | 98⅜ | ⅞ | Phil. and Read. Sh | 25½ | ⅞ | S'thwrk. & Vauxhal | 163 | 70 |
| Spanish 4 p. C. | 75¼ | ⅜ | Union Pacific Shares | 61¼ | ⅛ | W. Middlesex | 263 | 70 |
| Turkish 1854 | 100 | 2 | Wabash Preferred | 27¾ | ½ | GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT. | | |
| Group 1 | 23¼ | ¼ | Do. Gen. Mort | 45 | ½ | Gaslight & Coke A | 232 | 6 |
| Group 2 | 15⅛ | ⅜ | Grand Trunk Sh | 11⅛ | ¼ | Imp. Continental | 209 | 12 |
| Groups 3 and 4 | 15 | ⅛ | Do. First Pref | 65⅞ | ⅞ | South Metropolitan | 306 | 11 |
| 4½ p. c. 1871 | 85¼ | 7¼ | Do. Second Pref | 45½ | 6 | Brush Elec Lt (£4 pd) | 3⅛ | ⅛ |
| 5 p. c. Defence | 98¼ | ¼ | Do. Third Pref | 2 | ¼ | MISCELLANEOUS. | | |
| 5 p. c. Priority | 81 | 3 | Do. Guaranteed | 70½ | 1 | Allsopp | 8⅝ | ⅛ |
| Uruguay Unified | 76 | ½ | Mexican Ordinary | 46⅞ | 7⅛ | Guinness and Co | 310 | 12½ |
| Virginia Funded | 41⅛ | 2⅛ | Do First Pref | 119¼ | 20 | Hotchkiss | 10 | ⅛ |
| U.S. 4½ p.c. | 108½ | 9¼ | Ob. do. 2nd Pref | 73½ | 9 | Bryant and May | 12⅜ | 13⅜ |
| BRITISH RAILWAYS | | | Lombardo-Venetian | 9 | ⅛ | Spratt's Patent | 9¼ | 10 |
| Caledonian | 115⅜ | ⅞ | Varna 3 per cent | 7⅛ | ¼ | P. and O. Steam | 65 | 8 |
| Great Eastern | 70¼ | 1 | Nitrate Railway | 24¼ | ¾ | Royal Mail Steam | 65 | 8 |
| Great Northern | 118 | 19 | BANKS. | | | Nat. Discount Co. | 11½ | 12 |
| Ditto A | 104½ | 5¼ | Alliance Bank | 13¼ | 14¼ | Hudson's Bay | 19¼ | 20¼ |
| Great Western | 150⅜ | ⅜ | City Bank | 20½ | 1⅛ | Suez Canal | 88¼ | ¼ |
| Hull and Barnsley | 21¼ | 2¼ | Consolidated Bank | 7¼ | 8¼ | E. & W. Ind. Docks | 24 | 6 |
| Lanc. and York | 119½ | 20⅛ | Imperial Ottoman | 11 15 16 | 12 1 16 | London and St. K. | 42 | 5 |

## SUAKIN IN DANGER.

The rebels still continue to hold their position opposite the forts at Suakin, and show no signs of withdrawing. They have further strengthened the position with earthworks and trenches, and have been keeping up a musketry fire throughout the day and at intervals during the night. Her Majesty's ship *Gannet* and the forts have been unable to dislodge them. The Arabs, by maintaining their present position, prevent the population of the town from getting water at the best wells. One correspondent at Suakin says it is reported that there are 4,000 of the enemy near Suakin, and that the Governor has applied for more troops.

## A NOTE ON AMBER.

The only place in which amber in paying quantities has been found is the Baltic Sea, and the vein extends from Western Russia to Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. Formerly the supply depended on the storms, which tore up the amber lying at the bottom of the sea, and threw it on shore: but for twenty-five years past various appliances have been used for obtaining it cheaply and quickly. The most profitable strata have been found in the vicinity of Memel, and there are twenty large dredging boats constantly at work day and night for eight months of the year. Further to the west the amber is obtained by divers, who go down with diving apparatus, and remain below for four or five hours. Each diver has a little bag round his neck, and a peculiar hook, with which he pulls up the sand, and every piece of amber that he finds is thrown into the bag. Amber is also mined, for the stratum of green sand in which it is found extends about thirty miles inland. In these mines there are about forty miles of passages, while 700 men are employed in the various departments. The miners simply cut the sand and load it in trucks; it is then brought to the surface, where it is thrown into a long trough filled with rushing water, which separates the amber. The latter is caught by nets of various sizes, is then cleaned by machinery, and assorted according to its quality and purity.

## CRYSTAL PALACE SATURDAY CONCERTS.

The prospectus of the thirty-third series of the Saturday concerts at the Crystal Palace which has been issued contains some interesting features. Among instrumental works which will be heard for the first time at these concerts are a "Festal Symphony" in D by Mr. H. Gadsby, Goldmark's symphony in E flat, No. 2; a violin concerto by M. B. Godard; Mr. A. C. Mackenzie's "Benedictus," for violins and wind instruments; a concert overture by Mr. Hamish M'Cunn; and a suite of German dances for stringed instruments by Schubert; besides new works, not specified, by Mr. E. Prout and Dr. Bridge. Engagements with many prominent vocalists, including Mesdames Nordica, Anna Williams, Valleria, Henschel, Patey, and Belle Cole, Messrs. Lloyd, M'Guckin, Henschel, and Barrington Foote, have already been made for the ten concerts preceding Christmas; in the course of which will also appear Mr. Hartvigson, Mdme. Essipoff, Mdlle. Janotha, and Miss Ethel Bauer (pianists), and several distinguished violinists. Mr. Manns will again be the conductor, and the standard of the performances is not likely to decline under his guidance. The first concert is announced for Saturday, October 13. At the tenth concert Dr. Hubert Parry's Birmingham oratorio "Judith" will be given.

## DOG FARMING: A NEW TRADE.

Dog farming is now carried on in China as systematically as sheep-farming anywhere else. There are thousands of small dog and goat farms dotted over Manchuria and the eastern borders of Mongolia, where from a score to some hundreds of dogs are annually reared on each farm, and where they constitute a regular source of wealth. A bride, for instance, will receive as dowry a number of dogs proportionate to the means of her father. It is probable, that in no other part of the world are there to be found such splendid dog-skins for size, length of hair, and quality, the extreme cold of these latitudes, developing a magnificent coat. It is difficult to understand how the dog-farmer can afford with profit to rear the animals when the price of the robe is taken into consideration. For one full-sized robe, say 80 in. by 86 in., at least eight animals are required. Putting the price realized at 14*s.* 6*d.* for a robe, this would only allow about 1*s.* 10*d.* per skin, including the selection, for the skins must match in colour and length of hair, and cost of sewing. The animals are generally strangled in mid-winter, but not before they are eight months old, and then the skins taken in a frozen condition principally to Monkden and Chinchow, where they are cured, assorted, and made into robes, mats, &c. The value of the trade from Newchang last year was about £40,000, against nearly £60,000 the previous year. The decline was due to depreciation in value and a decreased demand from the United States.

## A RUSSIAN OPERA COMPANY IN LONDON.

The Russian Opera Company, who have recently been touring in the provinces, will give at the Albert Hall, between October 8 and October 13, six concerts in costume. Selections from Russian operas will be performed by three hundred performers, including principals, band and chorus, and of forty-eight lady pianists, who will play upon twenty-four grand pianos, thereby almost realising Berlioz's dream of a model orchestra, which included thirty pianofortes in its list of four hundred and sixty-seven instruments.

## THE WESLEY MEMORIAL CHAPEL.

Yesterday a great representative gathering of Wesleyans took part in laying the foundation and memorial stones of a chapel at Epworth dedicated to the memory of the founders of Methodism—John and Charles Wesley. The movement for this memorial was taken up several years ago by the Rev. C. Garrett, ex-President of the Conference, and has aroused great interest in Methodist circles all over the country. The weather yesterday was gloriously fine, and the little town of Epworth was crowded with visitors from all parts of the kingdom. Mr. Charles Bell, of London, is the architect of the new buildings, which consist of a chapel, a school, with class-rooms and vestries, and a minister's house, and in the centre will be placed a statue of John Wesley. The proceedings commenced with a public luncheon at half-past twelve, and this was followed by the stone-laying, at which addresses were delivered by the Rev. J. Bush, President of the Conference, and the Rev. J. Champness. The Rev. Charles Garrett laid the foundation-stone, and memorial stones were laid by thirteen other prominent Methodists. In the evening a crowded meeting was held in the old Wesleyan chapel, and the day's proceedings were a great success. Liberal subscriptions had previously been received towards the memorial, and collections made at the stone-laying and public meeting realized several hundred pounds.

## THE RIGHT OF WAY DISPUTE AT EGHAM.

An important meeting was held last evening at the Institute, Egham, in order that the inhabitants might assert what they contend to be their ancient right to the use of a footpath between Yard Mead and the towing-path, which Mr. Oades, the freeholder, has on various occasions done his utmost to stop by erecting substantial iron railings, throwing up embankments, deepening ditches, and placing various other obstructions. It will be remembered that Mr. Oades obtained an interim injunction from the Court of Chancery, restraining the parishioners from trespassing or interfering with the path in any way. This course of action led to the meeting of last night. Lord Thring was unanimously elected to the chair, and in the course of his remarks, pointed out very strongly that footpaths generally were undoubtedly amongst the greatest boons to the working community, as they naturally derived very considerable advantages from using them. He earnestly hoped that the new County Councils under the Local Government Act would take such means as would prevent important footpaths, rights of way, and village greens from being closed to the public in future, or in any way interfered with. Professor Heath proposed the first resolution, as follows:—"That an association be formed for the preservation of the rights of the public to the use of the ancient highways, footpaths, and other rights of way, and also of vacant spaces of land such as village greens and roadside slips, to be called the Egham and District Footpaths Preservation Association; and that an annual subscription of 1*s.* shall constitute membership of the association; and that a managing committee be appointed to carry out the objects of the association." This resolution was seconded by Mr. Augustus Spratt, of Egham, and carried unanimously. The association was then formed, with Lord Thring as president; several influential residents being elected as a working committee, with power to add to their number. The proceedings soon afterwards terminated.

## THE "DARK SECRET" PICKED UP IN MID-ATLANTIC.

The *Dark Secret*—in which Captain Andrews left Boston to cross the Atlantic—has been picked up in mid-Atlantic by the *Nor*. Captain Andrews presented a pitiable appearance. His coat was almost white from salt water, and his hair, which had grown quite long, was matted together by salt, and he was scarcely able to speak from weakness, or move his limbs, which were stiff and sore. Captain Bjornies, of the *Nor*, seeing his wretched condition, spoke to him of the folly of the attempt to further prosecute his voyage, and requested him to come aboard his ship. Captain Andrews consented. He informed Captain Bjornies that for two months he had not touched any warm food or drink, and that his provisions and clothes were water-soaked. He had slept very little. Sharks and whales were continually around the boat, and he was several times near being capsized, and at night, when attempting to sleep, he used his anchor as a drag to keep the boat's head to the sea. The patent oil squirter for calming the sea proved a failure. He considers the *Dark Secret* a good sea boat, but her gear, which was several times carried away, was not strong enough. The boat when taken aboard was found to be covered with barnacles and seaweed. He says he will again make the attempt next year.

EXHUMATION OF SCHUBERT'S REMAINS.—The exhumation of Franz Schubert's remains from the Währing Cemetery to-morrow will be a more imposing ceremony than was the disinterment of Beethoven, for 2,000 Orpheonists will attend and sing one of the composer's choruses as the coffin is being lifted from the grave.

THE SONS OF THE PHŒNIX.—The Sons of the Phœnix, who have arranged to hold a great fête at the Irish Exhibition on Monday next, are a body of about 15,000 men, mostly of the working class, residing in London, who exhibit the two practical virtues of temperance and thrift. They are all pledged total abstainers, and their rules provide for relief in sickness and a payment at the death of a member.

M. PICARD, THE MODERN PARIS.—M. Picard, one of the most eminent members of the Brussels bar, who is believed to be designated for the post of President of the new Belgian Council of State, is president of the jury of the Spa Beauty Show. The numerous competitors are lodged together, in seclusion in a wing of the Hôtel de l'Europe. The memorable day on which M. Picard is to award the apple will be the 25th inst.

THE PARNELL EXPENSES FUND.—At the weekly meeting of the committee, held at the Liverpool Reform Club yesterday, the secretary reported that many additional Liberal associations in all parts of the country had opened subscription lists. A number of additional individual subscriptions were also announced, including £10 from the Hon. E. Portman, M.P., £5 from Mr. Theodore Fry, M.P., £10 from Mr. H. P. Sturgis, £5 5*s.* from Mr. Thomas Gair Ashton, Liberal candidate for Hyde, and £25 from Mr. Arnold Morley, M.P., the senior Liberal whip.

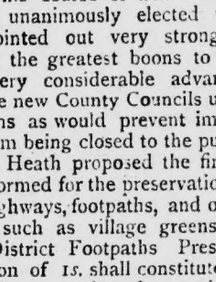
DEPTFORD CONSERVATIVE ANTI-COERCION COMMITTEE.—At a recent meeting of this committee the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—"1. That this committee records its satisfaction with the marked encouragement and support it has received from Deptford Conservatives who are opposed to the oppressive and cruel policy of the present Government in Ireland. 2. That this committee learns with much gratification of the unconditional release from Dundalk gaol of Mr. John Dillon, and earnestly hopes that his unjust incarceration may not have seriously impaired his health."

SCHOOL BOARD EVENING CLASSES.—The seventh session of the evening classes for male and female pupils, conducted by the School Board for London, will commence on next Monday evening, the 24th instant. The subjects of instruction are reading, writing, dictation, spelling, arithmetic, book-keeping, drawing, grammar and composition, geography, history, singing, algebra, mensuration, domestic economy, physiology, sound, light and heat, mechanics, magnetism and electricity, &c. Special classes for instruction in French, shorthand, science and art (in connection with the Science and Art Department) are also opened where there are enough pupils.

THERMOMETER. FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY. BAROMETER.

South England (with London and Channel).—Easterly to variable breezes; fair generally, but local fogs at night.

HIGH WATER
London Bridge.
Morn. 2 h. 33 m.
After. 2 h. 49 m.




Yesterday Noon to-day

Yesterday Noon to-day

SUN Rises 5h. 47 m.
" Sets 5h. 59 m.
MOON—Last Qr. ☾ 28th, 8 h. 30 m. Mg.

WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, September 21, 1888.—Dull, cloudy to bright.

*Readings by* NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

# HOW I MADE MY FATHER EMPEROR.

## A NARRATIVE BY THE EMPEROR FREDERICK.

The *Deutsche Rundschau*, a monthly German review, publishes in its October number, abstracts of the Diary of the late Emperor Frederick, which he kept during the Franco-German war of 1870. In this Diary, says the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News*, the Crown Prince's own words prove that he took by far the greatest part in the creation of the German empire. On 29th July, he wrote: "My principal thought is how to carry out the Liberal organization of Germany after peace has been secured." After the battles of Weissenburg and Wörth, on the 7th August, he had many conversations with Herr Roggenbach, who was at San Remo when he was ill, on the subject of the future organization of the Empire. He then enters, "I stick to what I said—namely, that we could not possibly satisfy ourselves after peace with mere preliminaries for new endeavours towards forming the Empire. We are obliged to offer to the German people something perfect and palpable."

### "WE RETAIN ALSACE."

On the 3rd September, after the surrender of Sedan and the capture of Napoleon, he writes: "Bismarck came to see me at Donchery. We retain Alsace in the German administration. The idea of the federation of the Empire and the re-establishment of the Imperial dignity had scarcely been thought of. I noticed that he was only inclined to it conditionally, and I took care not to press it upon him, although I was convinced that it must come about. Events are leading towards it, and circumstances cannot be more favourable than they are owing to this victory. On the 30th of September I spoke to the King about the Imperial question which was maturing. In the meantime negotiations with the German States have already commenced. The King does not think this question imminent. He referred to the remark of Du Bois-Reymond that Imperialism was antiquated; there would be in future in Germany only the King of Prussia and the German duchies. I replied that the three Kings of Saxony, Bavaria, and Wurtemburg force us to take the lead with the Imperial title. On alluding to Napoleon, his opposition at last became weaker."

The Crown Prince subsequently describes the susceptibilities and reservations of the German States, especially of Bavaria, which continued to raise objections, but happily King William became more and more imbued with the idea of the restoration of the Empire. At the same time, negotiations with France concerning an armistice were continued. Bavaria obstinately refused to give her consent to the foundation of the Empire, while all the others believed this difficulty would not be overcome. The Grand Duke of Baden was, however, one of the warmest promoters of German national unity.

### BISMARCK NOT AWARE OF HIS POWER.

Even Prince Bismarck seemed discouraged by the attitude of the Southern States, as is shown by the following entry:—"14 November.—In a conversation with Bismarck about the question of unity, he said he wished to get it settled; but he said, shrugging his shoulders, 'what would you do to the South Germans?' and he asked me whether I wished them to be threatened. I answered, 'Of course. There is no danger. Let us act firmly and imperiously, and you will see that I was right in saying that you were not sufficiently aware of your power?'" Prince Bismarck protested against threats, saying that they would only drive those States into the arms of Austria. He had when he accepted his post the firm resolve of making war between Austria and Prussia, but he took good care not to speak of it then to his Majesty, but had waited till a suitable occasion presented itself. He in the same way wished now to gain time to see the German question develop itself. The Crown Prince answered that he, who represented the future, could not regard such delay with indifference. It was not necessary to use force. The risk of Bavaria and Wurtemberg daring to join Austria should be taken. Nothing would be easier than to have not only the Emperor proclaimed by a majority of the German Princes, but to have the form of Government sanctioned in agreement with the demands of the German people. That would be pressure which the King of Bavaria could not withstand. Prince Bismarck remarked that the Crown Prince alone entertained such views. It would be better to let the suggestion come from the Reichstag."

### AT CLOSE QUARTERS WITH BISMARCK.

On the late Emperor's referring to the views of the Princes of Baden, Oldenburg, Weimar, and Coburg, the Chancellor said that his Majesty's consent would have to be first obtained The Crown Prince answered that he knew quite well that Prince Bismarck's refusal would be sufficient to make the King hold back. To this the Chancellor replied that the Crown Prince reproached him whilst he knew of other persons who better deserved it. The independence of the King in political matters would have to be considered. The King read himself every important despatch, and even corrected them. He was sorry that the question of the Emperor had been discussed at all, as it would give offence to Bavaria and Wurtemburg. The Crown Prince continues: "I remarked that the Minister of Hesse had proposed it. Bismarck thought my utterances would have a bad effect. He thought that the Crown Prince ought not to express such views. I immediately protested against being forbidden in such a manner to speak especially on such a question. I regarded it as my duty not to let anybody be in doubt about my ideas. Of course his Majesty could say what things I might talk about, or not, if I was not considered old enough to have my own opinions. Bismarck said 'If the Crown Prince orders I will act accordingly.' I replied I had no right to give orders, upon which he declared he would for his part willingly make room for any other personage whom I should deem more suitable to conduct the business, but till then he must adhere to his principles, and act according to the best of his knowledge. We then came to discuss details. I remarked that I had perhaps become excited, but he could not expect me to be indifferent at the neglect of such an important question."

### HOW THE GERMAN KINGS WERE COERCED.

This conversation, however, bore fruit. We read on the 21st November: "Bismarck said that it had induced him to take it up seriously. He intimated to the German Sovereigns that should they not offer the Imperial dignity to the King, the North German Parliament would do so. This menace has had its effect." The King of Bavaria offered, in the name of the German Sovereigns, the Imperial crown to the King, and it is worthy of note that the letter he sent was written by Prince Bismarck. This part of the diary destroys all the stories of the magnanimity and national enthusiasm of the German Sovereigns at that time. Many difficulties had still to be removed, and it appears that Prince Bismarck was forced to pay much regard to the jealousies of the Princes. For instance, he had to concede that the title of the new Emperor should not be "Emperor of Germany" but "German Emperor." Even the Imperial emblems and standard were the subject of much discussion.

### "THE DREAMS OF GERMAN POETRY ARE FULFILLED."

King William, who had grown up in the old Hohenzollern traditions, felt very much taking leave of old Prussia. The Crown Prince pointed to the history of Prussia, and remarked how the Hohenzollerns from being Counts became Kings. He answered, "My son has his whole heart in the new state of affairs, while I do not care about the change." On January 18 the Crown Prince writes: "The hopes of our ancestors, the dreams of German poetry, are fulfilled." He describes, then, in an impressive manner, the coronation, and says, "I only feel now a German. I know no difference between Bavarian and Badenese, but I shall by no means interfere with their affairs or deprive them of their individuality." In his happiness he felt some apprehensions about the future. On March 7 he writes: "Even the greatest imprudence will not undo that which is gained. Such experiences as I have had during the last ten years cannot be in vain. I shall have a strong hold over the now united nation, because I shall be the first Sovereign who, without reserve, adheres to constitutional institutions."

The Crown Prince tells how strongly he opposed the bombarding of Paris, and he is proud of the reproach raised against him of being too humane. On every page his admiration and veneration for Count Moltke finds expression. He was also convinced that Alsace and Lorraine had to be taken, but he calls this possession a rather precarious one.

## UNDISCOVERED CRIMINALS.

THE ease with which criminals of the worst class have escaped justice in the metropolis gives additional interest to the criminal statistics issued annually in the form of a Blue-book. In the volume just published it is shown that the total number of indictable offences reported in 1886-7 was 42,391, and the total number of persons apprehended for these offences was 19,045, or 44.9 per cent., showing that more than one-half escaped. It is further to be noted that of those apprehended 3,762 were discharged for want of evidence and 1,325 for want of prosecution, so that the number held to bail or committed was reduced to 13,958. Of these, again, only about 10,468, or 75 per cent., were convicted, or less than one-fourth of the crimes committed. From the following table, which divides the country into groups, it will be seen that the apprehensions in the metropolis are under the average, but are not at the bottom of the list:—

| | Indictable Crimes committed. | Persons apprehended. | Proportion per cent. of Persons apprehended. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1886-7 | 1885-6 |
| 1. The Metropolis (with City of London)... | 14,332 | 4,953 | 34·5 | 34·5 |
| 2. The Pleasure Towns ..... | 300 | 133 | 44·3 | 48·2 |
| 3. The Towns depending upon Agricultural Districts ..... | 262 | 180 | 68.7 | 76.8 |
| 4. The Commercial Ports ..... ..... | 6,373 | 2,172 | 34.0 | 26.8 |
| 5. The Seats of the Cotton and Linen Manufacture..... | 2,906 | 1,029 | 35.4 | 30.4 |
| 6. The Seats of the Woollen and Worsted Manufacture ..... | 726 | 447 | 61.5 | 55·5 |
| 7. The Seats of the Small and Mixed Textile Fabrics ..... | 664 | 355 | 53.4 | 60.1 |
| 8. The Seats of the Hardware Manufacture | 1,602 | 721 | 45.0 | 44.6 |
| 9. Eastern Counties ..... | 1,205 | 723 | 60.0 | 62.7 |
| 10. South and South-Western Counties ..... | 954 | 738 | 77·3 | 78.6 |
| 11. Midland Counties ..... ..... | 953 | 640 | 67.1 | 67.5 |
| 12. Totals for England and Wales ..... | 42,391 | 19,045 | 44·9 | 42.9 |

To take the more serious crimes against the person, it will be found that a very large number of criminals have escaped justice. The figures are:—

| | Offences. | For Trial. | Convicted. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Murder ..... | 163 | 72 | 35 |
| Attempts to murder ..... ..... | 70 | 29 | 19 |
| Shooting at, wounding, &c. ..... | 751 | 47 | 34 |
| Manslaughter ..... | 219 | 192 | 93 |

## THE POLICE AND PUBLIC PROCESSIONS.

The following letter has been sent to Sir Charles Warren, by direction of the council of the Law and Liberty League:—

34, Bouverie-street, E.C., September 15, 1888.

Sir,—My society has been appealed to by some of the unemployed who have been lately meeting in Hyde Park, as to the legality of the action of the police, who have broken up their processions and seized and destroyed their flags.

I am directed to inquire of you whether it is no longer permissible to walk in procession or carry a flag along Oxford-street and other thoroughfares, not included in your proclamation of the 18th of November, 1887. It appears to us that as the carrying of flags has never hitherto been forbidden, it is a somewhat arbitrary proceeding to seize and destroy poor men's property, without any public notification that you have forbidden the carrying of flags within the metropolitan area.

I am further to inquire if it is to be understood that all processions of poor people, however orderly in conduct, are to be put down by the police, although not formally forbidden either by the law or by you.

Mr. Matthews has stated in the House of Commons that any complaint of the conduct of the police ought to be made to the proper authorities. I, therefore, at the request of these men, complain to you, as the head of the police, of the unprovoked violence of the constables towards them on the 5th of September, near the Marble Arch, and of the seizure and destruction of their property, the flag they were carrying.

If the police were acting under orders on that occasion, will you be good enough to refer us, for our guidance in the future, to the law, or even (failing law) to the proclamation which justifies constables in breaking up orderly processions of citizens, however poor, and in robbing them of their flag?—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

ANNIE BESANT, Hon. Sec. L.L.L.

To Sir Charles Warren, Chief Commissioner of Police.

## TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS

### LYCEUM THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)

TO-NIGHT, at 9,
Mr RICHARD MANSFIELD in
DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.
(Last 10 performances.)

Preceded at 8 by LESBIA, Classical Comedy in One Act, by Mr. RICHARD DAVEY. Lesbia, Miss Beatrice Cameron.

MORNING PERFORMANCE TO-MORROW (Saturday), at 2.

MONDAY, Oct. 1, A PARISIAN ROMANCE. Mr. MANSFIELD as the BARON CHEVRIAL.

Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily from 10 to 5.

### HAYMARKET THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)

TO-NIGHT at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. HADDON CHAMBERS, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5.

### CRITERION THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

BETSY, EVERY EVENING, at 9 with the original cast. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER. Doors open at 7.45. Stage and Auditorium Lighted entirely by Electricity. N.B.—MATINEE of BETSY TO-MORROW (Saturday), at 3. Doors open at 2.30.

### ADELPHI THEATRE.

(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK. 58th Time. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Cautley, D. Somers, H. Russell, E. Lennox, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames Helen Forsyth, O. Nethersole, D. Drummond, E. Bufton, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, THE LOTTERY TICKET.

### TERRY'S THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)

(Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.)

The safest and coolest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with concrete and iron, absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout with electricity.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. PINERO's New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER. 188th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, T. C. Valentine, Bernard Gould, F. Kerr, Sant Matthews; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, Eva Wilson. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.

### GLOBE THEATRE.

(Lessees and Managers, Mr. EDGAR BRUCE and Miss EDITH WOODWORTH.)

THIS EVENING, at 8, FROU-FROU. Messrs. W. Farren, Arthur Elwood, Fred Terry, G. Farquhar, F. Dawson, C. Kent; Mesdames Edith Woodworth, Henrietta Lindley, R. Evelyn, Margaret Terry, Minnie Terry, and Marie de Grey.

### PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.40, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF.
At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (723th Performance.)

Mesdames Marie Tempest, Florence Perry, Harriet Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, E. Griffin, and C. Hayden Coffin. Musical Director, M. Ivan Caryll. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

### ITALIAN EXHIBITION.

In Concert Hall and Theatre, FRATELLI PRANDI's MARIONETTES, "RODOPE" and "THE LIVING SKELETON," at 3 and 7.30 P.M. The NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS at 4.30 and 9 P.M.

### CRYSTAL PALACE.

GRAND BALLET. FAIRY SCENES of "MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM," THIS and EVERY EVENING. Marvellous Success. Arranged and produced by Madame Katti Lanner and Mr. Oscar Barrett. Can be witnessed by thousands without extra payment.

---

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE.—THIS EVENING at 8.30, THE MIKADO, Japanese Opera. By W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. At 7.30, MRS. JARRAMEE'S GENIE. Box-office open from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

---

SAVOY.—THE MIKADO.—THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, until further notice, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2.30.

---

SAVOY.—LAST WEEKS of THE MIKADO.

---

COMEDY THEATRE. — TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. Charles Groves, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, Mr. Walter Everard, and Mr. W. Lestocq. Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Maria Daly, Miss Caroline Elton, Miss Kate Lee, and Miss Vane Featherston. Preceded by, at 8, THE SPY. Messrs. A. G. Andrews, Norman Bent, Misses May Scarlet and Cissy Grahame.—Business Manager, Mr. E. F. BRADLEY.

---

UNCLES AND AUNTS, TO-NIGHT, at 9. MATINEE TO-MORROW (Saturday) at 3 o'clock.

---

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PICTURE of the GREAT FALLS, original effects, by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Museum, Electric Light. Refreshments by Beguinot. Admission 1s. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER. St. James's Park Station.

---

FREEMAN THOMAS' PROMENADE CONCERTS, THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN. THIS EVENING at 8. Grand Orchestra (150 performers). Leader, Mr. Carrodus. Conductor, Mr. A. Gwyllym Crowe. Vocalists THIS EVENING:—Mdme. Clara Samuell, Mdme. Patey, and Mr. Orlando Harley. Mr Radcliff (Solo Flute). Prices of admission 1, 1s. to £3 3s. Doors open 7.30. NOTE.—TO-MORROW (Saturday), Vocalists:—Miss Alice Wintere, Miss Van Heddeghem, and Signor Foli.

---

GAIETY THEATRE.—"SHE." A great success.
Manageress, Miss SOPHIE EYRE.

---

GAIETY.—"SHE."—A Great Success.—TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 8, a Romantic Play from the celebrated Novel of H. Rider Haggard. Miss Eyre, Misses Fanny Enson, Elliott, Enid Leslie, Wilson, Vyse, Graves, and Miss Mary Rorke; Messrs. Julian Cross, Edmund Gurney, H. Maxwell, James East, Glyn, Wynn, and Mr. Edmund Maurice. Box-office open daily from 10 till 6. Prices from 1s. to £4 4s. Manager, Mr. EUGENE C. STAFFORD.—GAIETY THEATRE.

---

GAIETY.—"SHE."—Miss SOPHIE EYRE as SHE.
MATINEE TO-MORROW (Saturday), at 2.30.

---

DRURY LANE.—AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager,
TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING, at 7.30,
A New Grand Spectacular Drama, entitled
THE ARMADA
A Romance of 1588.
By HENRY HAMILTON and AUGUSTUS HARRIS.

---

COURT THEATRE.—Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH. Manageress, Mrs. JOHN WOOD.—Will Open for the Season on MONDAY, Sept. 24th, on which occasion will be produced (by arrangement with Mr. John Hare) an adaptation of LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, by SYDNEY GRUNDY, entitled MAMMA. Box office now open, 10 to 5. Telephone 3,031.

---

AVENUE THEATRE.—Manager, Mr. H. WATKIN.—"OLD GUARD."—By universal desire of press and public the popular "OLD GUARD" will RETURN to its LONDON QUARTERS on MONDAY, October 1st, after a phenomenally successful march through England, Scotland, and Wales. Box office open on Monday next and daily from 10.30 till 5 o'clock.

---

IRISH EXHIBITION, OLYMPIA, KENSINGTON.—The Greatest Success. OPEN 9 A.M. TO 11 P.M.

FOUR MILITARY BANDS.

THE DONEGAL INDUSTRIAL VILLAGE.
THE SHAM FIGHT, PARADE GROUND, AND GRAND STAND.
THE HORSE SHOW.
THE LEAPING COMPETITIONS.
THE DAIRY SHOW.
THE SHOW OF KERRY COWS, BULLS, AND HEIFERS.
THE OLD IRISH MARKET PLACE.
THE BRITISH ARMY QUADRILLES BY FOUR MILITARY BANDS AND PIPERS AND DRUMMERS OF THE SCOTS GUARDS.
THE FINE ART DEPARTMENT AND LOAN COLLECTION.
THE ROCKS, CAVES, AND DRIPPING WELL.
THE RUINS OF BLARNEY CASTLE.
ILLUMINATIONS AND FIREWORKS EVERY EVENING.
PERFORMANCES BY HERCAT IN ROYAL IRISH THEATRE.
D'ARC'S CELEBRATED MARIONETTES.
RECITALS ON WEDLAKE'S ORGAN.

The press throughout the length and breadth of the land have unanimously pronounced this the most useful, practical, interesting, and attractive of all the Exhibitions.

ADMISSION EACH DAY ONE SHILLING.

IRISH EXHIBITION.—LEONA DARE.—TO-MORROW (Saturday) and EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY until further notice, the Balloon "OLYMPIA" will be despatched at Four o'clock P.M., with which LEONA DARE will make an ascent of 10,000 feet, suspended on a Trapeze.

---

ITALIAN EXHIBITION,
WEST BROMPTON, EARL'S-COURT, AND WEST KENSINGTON

PATRON.
HIS MAJESTY the KING of ITALY.
HON. PRESIDENT.
H.R.H. the CROWN PRINCE of ITALY
DIRECTOR-GENERAL.
JOHN R. WHITLEY, Esq.
PRESIDENT OF THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE.
Col. J. T. NORTH.

---

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF 1883.
THE EXHIBITION OF THE YEAR.
ITALIAN SCULPTURE, PAINTINGS and INDUSTRIES.
At 4.0 and 8.0 P.M. Daily, Wet or Dry.
ROME UNDER THE EMPEROR TITUS.
On the "WILD WEST" ARENA,
Magnificent reproduction of the
ROMAN COLISEUM.

---

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.
ILLUMINATED GARDEN FÊTE EVERY EVENING.
NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS and SORRENTO SINGERS DAILY.

---

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.
ADMISSION TO THE EXHIBITION, ONE SHILLING. OPEN 10 A.M. TO 11 P.M. DAILY.
VINCENT A. APPLIN, Secretary.

---

## HOTEL LIST.

BOURNEMOUTH.—THE HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, of world-wide reputation for comfort. Full south. Magnificent Sea Views. Table d'hote. JOHN KILNER, Proprietor.

---

BONN-ON-RHINE.—HOTEL KAISERHOF. Just opened. New and best furniture. First class, but charges moderate. Best position. Splendid Rhine Terrace. Concerts by Köln Orchestra. Rhine Baths. Rooms from 2s. 6d., light and attendance included.

---

EASTBOURNE.—BURLINGTON HOTEL, centre of Grand Parade. Redecorated, refurnished. Every comfort and luxury. Lift to all floors. All Public Rooms and large number of Private Sitting Rooms and Bedrooms, also Single Bedrooms, FACING THE SEA. Very moderate tariff. Address Manager.

---

TROSSACHS and SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS.—DUNBLANE HYDROPATHIC.—Through Trains from Euston in 9½ hours—10.30 A.M. to 8.7 P.M. Starting point for the Lakes. Unrivalled centre for all the favourite excursions. Most convenient resting place *en route*. Extensive grounds. Four tennis courts, &c.

# The Mystery of Cloomber.

## By A. CONAN DOYLE.

*"There is a scientific incredulity which surpasses in imbecility the obtuseness of the clodhopper.*
BARON HELLENBACH.

### CHAPTER XII.

IN WHICH I SEE THAT WHICH HAS BEEN SEEN BY FEW.

At dinner that evening I mentioned to my father the episode of the three Buddhist priests, and found, as I had expected, that he was very much interested by my account of them. When, however, he heard of the high manner in which Ram Singh had spoken of him, and the distinguished position which he had assigned him among philologists he became so excited that it was all we could do to prevent him from setting off then and there to make his acquaintance. Esther and I were relieved and glad when we at last succeeded in abstracting his boots and manœuvring him to his bedroom, for the exciting events of the last twenty-four hours had been too much for his weak frame and delicate nerves.

I was sitting at the open porch in the gloaming, turning over in my mind the unexpected events which had occurred so rapidly—the gale, the wreck, the rescue, and the strange character of the castaways—when my sister came quietly over to me and put her hand in mine.

"Don't you think, Jack," she said in her low sweet voice, "that we are forgetting our friends over at Cloomber? Hasn't all this excitement driven their fears and their danger out of our heads?"

"Out of our heads, but never out of our hearts," said I, laughing. "However, you are right, little one, for our attention has certainly been distracted from them. I shall walk up in the morning and see if I can see anything of them. By the way, to-morrow is the fateful 5th of October—one more day and all will be well with us."

"Or ill," said my sister gloomily.

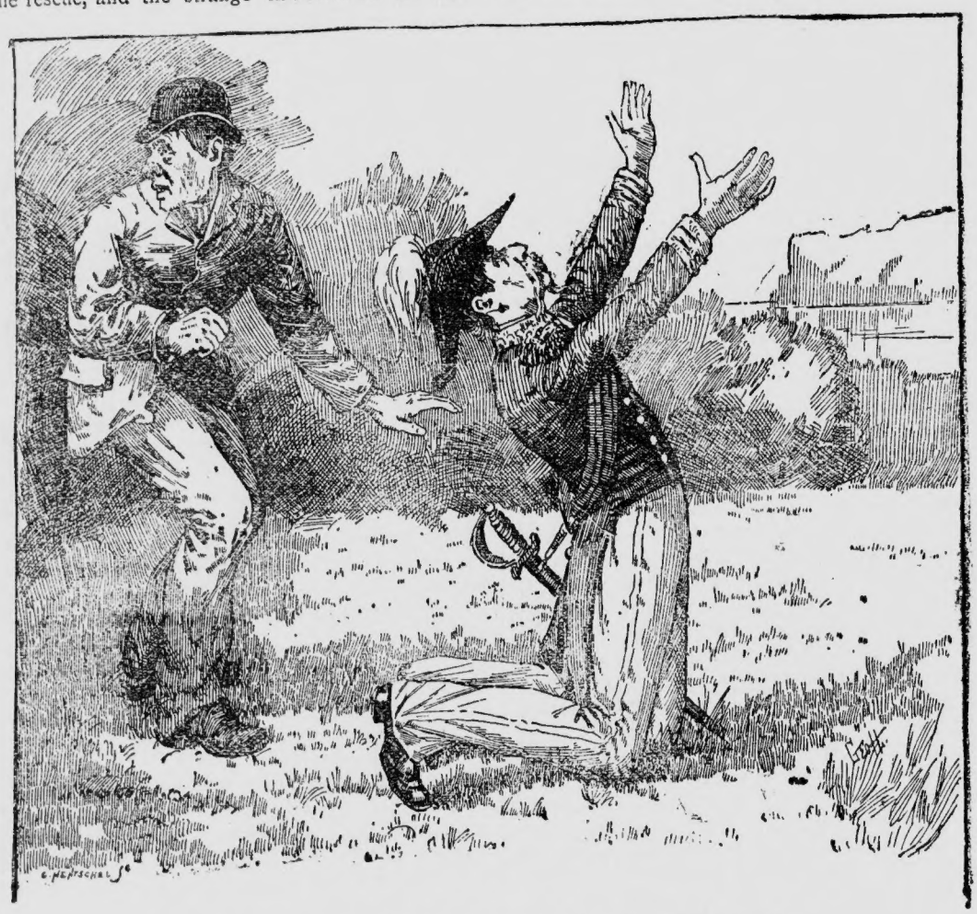
"Why, what a little croaker you are to be sure!" I cried. "What in the world is coming over you?"

"I feel nervous and low-spirited," she answered, drawing closer to my side and shivering. "I feel as if some great peril were hanging over the heads of those we love. Why should these strange men wish to stay upon the coast?"

"What, the Buddhists?" I said, lightly. "Oh, these fellows have continual feast days and religious rites of all sorts. They have some very good reason for staying, you may be sure."

"Don't you think," said Esther, in an awe-struck whisper, "that it is very strange that these priests should arrive here all the way from India just at the present moment? Have you not gathered from all you have heard that the General's fears are in some way connected with India and and the Indians?"

The remark made me thoughtful. "Why, now that you mention it," I answered, "I have some vague impression that the mystery is connected with some incident which occurred in that country. I am sure, however, that your fears would vanish if you saw Ram Singh. He is the very personification of wisdom and benevolence. He was shocked at the idea of our killing a sheep, or even a fish, for his benefit—said he would rather die than have a hand in taking the life of an animal."



"THY WILL BE DONE!" HE CRIED, IN A CRACKLING VOICE.

"It is very foolish of me to be so nervous," said my sister, bravely. "But you must promise me one thing, Jack. You will go up to Cloomber in the morning, and if you can see any of them you must tell them of these strange neighbours of ours. They are better able to judge than we are whether their presence has any significance or not."

"All right, little one," I answered, as we went indoors. "You have been over-excited by all these wild doings, and you need a sound night's rest to compose you. I'll do what you suggest, however, and our friends shall judge for themselves whether these poor devils should be sent about their business or not."

I made the promise to allay my sister's apprehensions, but in the bright sunlight of morning it appeared little less than absurd to imagine that our poor vegetarian castaways could have any sinister intentions, or that their advent could have any effect upon the tenant of Cloomber. I was anxious myself, however, to see whether I could see anything of the Heatherstones, so after breakfast I walked up to the Hall. In their seclusion it was impossible for them to have learned anything of the recent events. I felt, therefore, that even if I should meet the General he could hardly regard me as an intruder while I had so much news to communicate.

The place had the same dreary and melancholy appearance which always characterized it. Looking through between the thick iron bars of the main gateway there was nothing to be seen of any of the occupants. One of the great Scotch firs had been blown down in the gale, and its long ruddy trunk lay right across the grass-grown avenue; but no attempt had been made to remove it. Everything about the property had the same air of desolation and neglect, with the solitary exception of the massive and impenetrable fencing, which presented as unbroken and formidable an obstacle as ever to the would-be trespasser.

I walked round this barrier as far as our old trysting place without finding any flaw through which I could get a glimpse of the house, for the fence had been erected with each rail overlapping the last, so as to secure absolute privacy for those inside. At the old spot, however, where I had had the memorable interview with the General on the occasion when he surprised me with his daughter I found that the two loose rails had been refixed in such a manner that there was a gap of two inches or more between them. Through this I had a view of the house and of part of the lawn in front of it, and though I could see no signs of life outside or at any of the windows, I settled down with the intention of sticking to my post until I had a chance of speaking to one or other of the inmates. Indeed, the cold, dead aspect of the house had struck such a chill into my heart that I determined to scale the fence at whatever risk of incurring the General's displeasure rather than return without news of the Heatherstones.

Happily there was no need of this extreme expedient, for I had not been there half an hour before I heard the harsh sound of an opening lock, and the General himself emerged from the main door. To my surprise he was dressed in military uniform—and that not the uniform in ordinary use in the British army. The red coat was strangely cut and stained with the weather. The trousers had originally been white, but had now faded to a dirty yellow. With a red sash across his chest and a straight sword hanging from his side he stood the living example of a bygone type—the John Company's officer of forty years ago. He was followed by the ex-tramp, Corporal Rufus Smith, now well clad and prosperous, who limped along beside his master, the two pacing up and down the lawn absorbed in conversation. I observed that from time to time one or other of them would pause and glance furtively all about them, as though guarding keenly against a surprise.

I should have preferred communicating with the General alone, but since there was no dissociating him from his companion I beat loudly on the fencing with my stick to attract their attention. They both faced round in a moment, and I could see from their gestures that they were disturbed and alarmed. I then elevated my stick above the barrier to show them where the sound proceeded from. At this the General began to walk in my direction with the air of a man who is bracing himself for an effort, but the other caught him by the wrist and endeavoured to dissuade him. It was only when I shouted out my name and assured them that I was alone that I could prevail upon them to approach. Once assured of my identity the General ran eagerly towards me and greeted me with the utmost cordiality.

"This is truly kind of you, West," he said. "It is only at such times as these that one can judge who is a friend and who not. It would not be fair to you to ask you to come inside or to stay any time, but I am none the less very glad to see you."

"I have been anxious about you all," I said; "for it is some little time since I have seen or heard from any of you. How have you all been keeping?"

"Why, as well as could be expected. But we will be better to-morrow—we will be different men to-morrow, eh, Corporal?"

"Yes, sir," said the Corporal, raising his hand

to his forehead in a military salute. "We'll be right as the bank to-morrow."

"The Corporal and I are a little disturbed in our minds just now," the General explained, "but I have no doubt that all will come right. After all, there is nothing higher than Providence, and we are all in its hands. And how have you been, eh?"

"We have been very busy for one thing," said I. "I suppose you have heard nothing of the great shipwreck?"

"Not a word," the General answered, listlessly.

"I thought the noise of the wind would prevent your hearing the signal guns. She came ashore in the bay the night before last—a great barque from India."

"From India!" ejaculated the General.

"Yes. Her crew were saved, fortunately, and have all been sent on to Glasgow."

"All sent on!" cried the General, with a face as bloodless as a corpse.

"All except three rather strange characters who claim to be Buddhist priests. They have decided to remain for a few days upon the coast."

The words were hardly out of my mouth when the General dropped upon his knees with his long thin arms extended to heaven. "Thy will be done!" he cried in a crackling voice. "Thy blessed will be done!" I could see through the crack that Corporal Rufus Smith's face had turned to a sickly yellow shade, and that he was wiping the perspiration from his brow.

"It's like my luck!" he said. "After all these years, to come just when I have got a snug billet."

"Never mind, my lad," the General said, rising, and squaring his shoulders like a man who braces himself for an effort. "Be it what it may, we'll face it as British soldiers should. D'ye remember at Chillianwallah, when you had to run from your guns to our square, and the Sikh horse came thundering down on our bayonets? We didn't flinch then, and we won't flinch now. It seems to me that I feel better than I have done for years. It was the uncertainty that was killing me."

"And the infernal jingle-jangle," said the Corporal. "Well, we go together—that's some consolation."

"Good-bye, West," said the General. "Be a good husband to Gabrielle, and give my poor wife a home. I don't think she will trouble you long. Good-bye! God bless you!"

"Look here, General," I said, peremptorily, breaking off a piece of wood to make communication more easy, "this sort of thing has been going on too long. What are all these hints and allusions and innuendoes? It is time we had a little plain speaking. What is it you fear? Out with it! Are you in dread of these Hindoos? If you are I am able, on my father's authority, to have them arrested as rogues and vagabonds."

"No, no, that would never do," he answered, shaking his head. "You will learn about the wretched business soon enough. Mordaunt knows where to lay his hand upon the papers bearing on the matter. You can consult him about it to-morrow."

"But surely," I cried, "if the peril is so imminent something may be done to avert it. If you would but tell me what you fear I should know how to act."

"My dear friend," he said, "there is nothing to be done; so calm yourself, and let things take their course. It has been folly on my part to shelter myself behind mere barriers of wood and stone. The fact is, that inaction was terrible to me, and I felt that to do anything, however futile in the nature of a precaution, was better than passive resignation. My humble friend here and I have placed ourselves in a position in which, I trust, no poor fellow will ever find himself again. We can only recommend ourselves to the unfailing goodness of the Almighty, and trust that what we have endured in this world may lessen our atonement in the world to come. I must leave you now, for I have many papers to destroy and much to arrange. Good-bye." He pushed his hand through the hole which I had made and grasped mine in a solemn farewell, after which he walked back to the Hall with a firm and decided step, still followed by the crippled Corporal.

I walked back to Branksome much disturbed by this interview, and extremely puzzled as to what course I should pursue. It was evident now that my sister's suspicions were correct, and that there was some very intimate connection between the presence of the three Orientals and the mysterious peril which hung over the Towers of Cloomber. It was difficult for me to associate the noble-faced Ram Singh's gentle, refined manner and words of wisdom with any deed of violence; yet now that I thought of it I could see that a terrible capacity for wrath lay behind his shaggy brows and dark piercing eyes. I felt that of all men whom I had ever met he was the one whose displeasure I should least care to face. But how could two men so widely dissociated as the foul-mouthed old corporal of artillery and the distinguished Anglo-Indian General have each earned the ill-will of these strange castaways? And if the danger was a positive physical one, why should he not consent to my proposal to have the three men placed under custody, though I confess it would have gone much against my grain to act in so inhospitable a manner upon such vague and shadowy grounds. These questions were absolutely unanswerable; and yet the solemn words and the terrible gravity which I had seen in the faces of both the old soldiers forbade me from thinking that their fears were entirely unfounded. It was all a puzzle—an absolutely insoluble puzzle. One thing at least was clear to me—and that was that in the present state of my knowledge, and after the General's distinct prohibition, it was impossible for me to interfere in any way. I could only wait and pray that, whatever the danger might be, it might pass over, or at least that my dear Gabrielle and her brother might be protected against it.

I was walking down the lane lost in thought, and had got as far as the wicket gate which opens upon the Branksome lawn, when I was surprised to hear my father's voice raised in most animated and excited converse. The old man had been of late so abstracted from the daily affairs of the world, and so absorbed in his own special studies, that it was difficult to engage his attention upon any ordinary mundane topic. Curious to know what it was that had drawn him so far out of himself, I opened the gate softly, and walking quietly round the laurel bushes, found him sitting, to my astonishment, with none other than the very man who was occupying my thoughts, Ram Singh, the Buddhist. The two were seated upon a garden bench, and the Oriental appeared to be laying down some weighty proposition, checking every point upon his long, quivering brown fingers, while my father, with his hands thrown abroad and his face awry, was loud in protestation and in argument. So absorbed were they in their controversy that I stood within a hand-touch of them for a minute or more before they became conscious of my presence. On observing me the priest sprang to his feet and greeted me with the same lofty courtesy and dignified grace which had so impressed me the day before.

"I promised myself yesterday," he said, "the pleasure of calling upon your father. You see I have kept my word. I have even been daring enough to question his views upon some points in connection with the Sanskrit and Hindoo tongues, with the result that we have been arguing for an hour or more without either of us convincing the other. Without pretending to as deep a theoretical knowledge as that which has made the name of James Hunter West a household word among Oriental scholars, I happen to have given considerable attention to this one point, and indeed I am in a position to say that I *know* his views to be unsound. I assure you, sir, that up to the year 700, or even later, Sanskrit was the ordinary language of the great bulk of the inhabitants of India."

"And I assure you, sir," said my father warmly, "that it was dead and forgotten at that date, save by the learned, who used it as a vehicle for scientific and religious works—just as Latin was used in the Middle Ages long after it had ceased to be spoken by any European nation."

"If you will consult the puranas you will find," said Ram Singh, "that this theory, though commonly received, is entirely untenable."

"And if you will consult the Ramayana, and more particularly the canonical books on Buddhist discipline," cried my father, "you will find that the theory is unassailable."

"But look at the Kullavagga," said our visitor, earnestly.

"And look at King Asoka," shouted my father, triumphantly. "When in the year 300 before the Christian era—*before*, mind you—he ordered the laws of Buddha to be engraved upon the rocks, what language did he employ, eh? Was it Sanskrit?—no! And why was it not Sanskrit? Because the lower orders of his subjects would not have been able to understand a word of it. Ha! ha! That was the reason. How are you going to get round King Asoka's edicts, eh?"

"He carved them in the various dialects," Ram Singh answered. "But energy is too precious a thing to be wasted in mere wind in this style. The sun has passed its meridian, and I must return to my companions."

"I am sorry that you have not brought them to see us," said my father courteously. He was, I could see, uneasy lest in the eagerness of debate he had overstepped the bounds of hospitality.

"They do not mix with the world," Ram Singh answered, rising to his feet. "They are of a higher grade than I, and more sensitive to contaminating influences. They are immersed in a six months' meditation upon the mystery of the third incarnation, which has lasted from the time that we left the Himalayas. I shall not see you again, Mr. Hunter West, and I therefore bid you farewell. Your old age will be a happy one, as it deserves to be, and your Eastern studies will have a lasting effect upon the knowledge and literature of your own country. Farewell!"

"And am I also to see no more of you?" I asked.

"Unless you will walk with me along the seashore," he answered. "But you have already been out this morning, and may be tired. I ask too much of you."

"Nay, I should be delighted to come," I responded from my heart, and we set off together, accompanied for some little distance by my father, who would gladly, I could see, have reopened the Sanskrit controversy, had not his stock of breath been too limited to allow of his talking and walking at the same time.

"He is a learned man," Ram Singh remarked, after we had left him behind; "but, like many another, he is intolerant towards opinions which differ from his own. He will know better some day."

(*To be continued.*)

Legion of Honour, 1878. Royal Portuguese Knighthood, 1883. Gold Medals at Principal Exhibitions.
JOHN BRINSMEAD AND SONS' Patent Sostenente PIANOS are for sale, hire, and on the three years' system. "The perfection of touch, tone, and durability."—18, 20, 22, Wigmore-street, London, W. Lists free.

NATHANIEL BERRY'S PIANOS, with brass plated actions, iron-plated backs, Warranted for 20 years. Price 18 guineas. THREE YEARS' SYSTEM. 14s. per month. Carriage and tuning free. No deposit or guarantee required. Upright iron grands from 25 guineas. Organs from 6s. per month. Send for illustrated price lists, with testimonials, 135, City-road, London, E.C.

BILLIARDS or BAGATELLES! All those requiring New or Second-hand Tables, Requisites, or Billiard work done, should, before going elsewhere, send for New Price List, Cloth and Cushion Samples, to HENNIG BROS., 11, High-street, W.C.

NEGRETTI AND ZAMBRA'S SEASIDE and TOURISTS' TELESCOPES.
BINOCULAR TELESCOPES
For Deer-stalking, Yachting, and Military Service.
HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C.
BRANCHES: 45, CORNHILL; 122, REGENT-STREET; and CRYSTAL PALACE.
New illustrated price lists free.

ARMY and NAVY HOUSE FURNISHING COMPANY HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.
Co operative Prices, Monthly or Quarterly Payments.
PROSPECTUS—20, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

VEGETARIAN DINNERS to perfection. Try one at the ALPHA. 81, OXFORD-STREET, opposite the Oxford.

IRON WINE BINS.—W. and J. BURROW recommend their well-known SLIDER BINS as the best for large or small cellars, clubs, hotels, &c. The strongest, safest, and most useful bins in the market. All sizes.—W. and J. BURROW, 15, Seething-lane, London, E.C.; Works, Malvern.

A NOVELTY in ART WORK.—A unique exhibition of a novel and beautiful application of the pure fibre of FLAX (linen), dyed in fast washing colours, all fashionable shades, to purposes of artistic decoration of all kinds, domestic, ecclesiastical, decorative, and household linen, needlework, &c. An excellent substitute for silk. A model bedroom, decorated throughout in flax threads, on view. Admission on presentation of address card. Samples and materials may be obtained in the room.—HARRIS, 52, NEW BOND-STREET

COMMON-SENSE at a PREMIUM. The Man or Woman with the clearest head for their age, size, and weight will have £5 given them with every Wednesday's issue of FRIDAY'S TRADE, FINANCE, and RECREATION, a Newspaper for Everybody.—All Newsagents and Railway Bookstalls, or post free 2d.—35, Mark-lane London, E.C.

BALLOON SOCIETY, ST. JAMES'S HALL. FRIDAY LECTURES. Subject this week at 8 o'clock, "Script Phonography v. Pitman's," by OLIVER M'EWAN, Esq. Tickets (free), 26, Budge-row, E.C.

ALL young people (good, bad, and indifferent) are invited to compete for Money Prizes, by writing Stories, Paragraphs, and Poems, and by making Designs, for a New Penny Magazine. Write for particulars: GOLDEN CORDS, 20, St. Bride-street, London, E.C.

## SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

3 LINES ..... 1/-
3 INSERTIONS ..... 2/6

Beyond 3 Lines 4d. per Line per Insertion.

NOTE.—Each line averages about Seven words.)

These advertisements can be repeated at the same rates in the *Pall Mall Budget*, the Weekly Edition of the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

### APARTMENTS to be LET.

PARIS.—English widow lady offers comfortable HOME on moderate terms, to parties visiting Paris.—MDME. DE M., 11, Rue Chateaubriand, Champs Elysées.

SEASIDE APARTMENTS, three minutes from beach. Sea view. Piano—home comforts — moderate charges. — Mrs. K., Clarence Villa, Agate-road, Clacton-on-Sea.

### HOUSES, &c., to be LET or SOLD.

A VERY convenient and most comfortably FURNISHED HOUSE, bedrooms facing south, at a most moderate rental. Three sitting, eight bedrooms. Attendance. Good cooking if preferred. Cleanliness studied.—B., Mortimer House, Westgate-on-Sea.

COTTAGE, FURNISHED.—Six rooms, detached. Lovely scenery. Fishing. —M., Glen Lea, Shottermill, Surrey.

CROUCH END, 186, PARK-ROAD, near Alexandra Palace, and overlooking Hornsey Cricket Ground.—TO LET. From September 29. Rent, £33 a year. Apply on premises.

SWITZERLAND.—"Pension du Lac," Gunten, Lake of Thun, twenty-four hours from London. Good holiday quarters. Terms 28s. per week, including full board and apartments, with free boating, bathing, and fishing.—References permitted to E. Henley, Esq., 16, Stonebridge-park, N.W.

### EDUCATIONAL.

CHEAP EDUCATION in Devonshire. Crediton Grammar School. Boarders under £50, all included.—Head Master, Owen Ilbert, M.A. Oxon.

ELOCUTION.—Unique instruction by Edwin Drew, Editor, THE ELOCUTIONIST (monthly), 124, Gower-street. Books 1s. 2d. Postal instruction. Innumerable, irreproachable references.

LESSONS GIVEN by Young Lady, morning or afternoon. English, French, German, in all their branches. Highest references. Address, "P. L.," 80, Colvestone-crescent, Dalston.

MEMORY, by Dr. PICK.—The true method for acquiring knowledge, according to the highest authorities. No devices, no artificial means.—For syllabus address, 28, Queen's-road, N.W. Just out, "Memory and its Doctors." By post, 1s. 2d.

SCHORNE COLLEGE, near Winslow, for Sons of Clergy, Army, Navy, &c. Thirty guineas per annum; considerable reduction to brothers and orphans. Entrance fee five guineas. Vicar is Warden.—Address, Rev. Dr JAMES.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

AGENTS WANTED BY THE PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION OF LONDON (Limited). Canvassing and Insurance Agents may considerably add to their income by representing this Association. Financial position indisputable. See reports of leading Accountants and Actuary recently issued, and over 100 press notices. Apply personally or by letter to Mr. A. P. MADDEN, Provident Association of London (Limited), 39, Lombard-street, E.C

COLONIES.—Openings for Pupils on good stock and grain farms, estates, fruit farms and ranches in Canada, United States, and Tasmania.—For annual charge, pamphlet, &c., apply FERD RATHBONE and Co., 21, Finsbury-pavement, London.

STAMPS! STAMPS!!—Buy, sell, and exchange with Palmer, who agitated Parliament to pass Act to stop forged stamps. Cheapest house; best prices given for collections; opinions given on stamps gratis. 500 stamps, all different, 6s. Bric-à-Brac, 1d. Stamps sent on approval. J. W. PALMER, 281, Strand, London.

TOBACCONISTS COMMENCING.—Write for an illustrated Guide, free by post. "THE TOBACCONISTS' OUTFITTING CO.," Braimes'-buildings, Beech-street, Barbican, London, E.C.

TO AUTHORS, JOURNALISTS, &c. An Editor of experience says:—"If the writers who deluge my table with MSS. would only spend TWOPENCE PER 100 WORDS in having their articles copied by a type writer, what a blessing it would be for me and the comps., and how much greater chance their copy would have of being read." TYPE-WRITING DONE at that rate by "TYPEWRITER," 14, Shaftesbury-road, Hammersmith, W. Translations from French and German also undertaken.

WANTED, by the Editor of the PALL MALL BUDGET, the Serial Rights in a one-volume NOVEL of ADVENTURE, full of stirring incident and vividly drawn character. The Editor will also be glad to consider any SHORT STORIES of about 5,000 words which may be submitted to him. MSS. should be written in a clear hand, on one side of the paper only, and the leaves should be fastened together and paged. MSS. must be addressed, post paid, to the Editor of the PALL MALL BUDGET, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, London, W.C.

Every MS. must bear the Name and Address of the Writer (not necessarily for publication), and be accompanied by postage-stamps for its return in case of non-acceptance.

GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL HOSPITAL.
BUILDING FUND APPEAL.

As £20,000 only has been subscribed towards the £45,000 required for the New Buildings now in course of erection, further CONTRIBUTIONS are Urgently NEEDED, and will be thankfully received by the Bankers, Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., 1, Pall-mall East, S.W., or by the Secretary, Mr. William T. Grant, at the Hospital, Holloway-road, N.

C. T. MURDOCH, Esq., M.P.,
Chairman of Committee.

CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL, BROMPTON. FUNDS URGENTLY REQUIRED. CHARITY UNENDOWED. 321 Beds. Expenses, £24,000; Fixed Income, under £3,000 a year. H. DOBBIN, Secretary

THE CANCER HOSPITAL (Free). Founded 1851. BROMPTON, LONDON, S.W. No letters of recommendation needed. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS are URGENTLY SOLICITED. The reliable income is about £3,000 a year less than the ordinary expenditure.
BANKERS—Messrs. COUTTS & Co., Strand, W.C.
W. H. HUGHES, Secretary.

CHRISTIAN KINGDOM SOCIETY, for the Promotion of God's Kingdom of Righteousness, Unselfishness, and Love. ITS ONLY RULE an honest endeavour to be loyal to the Spirit of Christ. Those attracted by it should write to Secretary, 20, St. Bride-street, E.C.

WARRINGTON LODGE, Warwick-road, Maida-vale, W. — PRIVATE HOSPITAL for LADIES. For terms, &c. write to the Secretary and Superintendent, Mrs. MCDONALD.

A Wonderful Medicine.
BEECHAM'S PILLS

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine. They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action with the rosebud of health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society; and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Prepared only, and Sold Wholesale, by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS. The GREAT REMEDY for GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, and NEURALGIA. The excruciating pain is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by this celebrated Medicine. These Pills require no restraint of diet during their use, and are certain to prevent the diseases attacking any vital part. Sold by all Chemists, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—These Pills never fail to afford relief in all the disturbances of circulation, digestion, and nervous energy. Under their wholesome, purifying, and strengthening powers the tongue becomes clean, the appetite improves, digestion is quickened, and assimilation rendered perfect. Holloway's medicine cleanses the whole mass of blood, which in its renovated condition carries purity, strength, and vigour to every tissue of the body.

KEATING'S POWDER.

Kills Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles.
Kills Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles.
Kills Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles
Kills Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles.
Kills Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles.
Kills Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles
Kills Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles.

Sold in Tins, 6d. and 1s. each.

SAUNDERS'S GUARDS HAIR DYE is the cheapest and best, has no smell, is perfectly harmless, and instantly changes red or grey hair to the most natural brown or black. A trial proves its superiority. 2s. 6d. or 3s. 6d.; free or 3 stamps extra.—J. TOUZEAU SAUNDERS, 112, Oxford-street.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA.—ORIENT LINE FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE.

The following Steamships belonging to the ORIENT and PACIFIC COMPANIES, leave LONDON as under, Plymouth one day later, Naples nine days later, for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY direct with her Majesty's mails, taking passengers for all ports in AUSTRALASIA:—

| | Tons | H.P. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ORMUZ | 6,116 | 8,500 | Sept. 28 |
| CUZCO | 3,918 | 4,000 | Oct. 12 |
| ORIENT | 5,386 | 6,000 | Oct. 26 |
| LUSITANIA | 3,825 | 4,000 | Nov. 9 |
| OROYA | 6,184 | 7,000 | Nov. 23 |
| ORIZABA | 6,174 | 7,000 | Dec. 7 |

The steamers will call at Colombo until further notice.

Loading berth, Tilbury Docks.
Cheap Single and Return Tickets.

Managers, F. GREEN and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, and ANDERSON, ANDERSON, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C. For freight or passage apply to the latter firm, or to the West-end Agents, GRINDLAY and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

P. AND O. MAIL STEAMERS ACCELERATED THROUGH SERVICES as under:—

BOMBAY by P. and O. from London and Brindisi every week, and Marseilles Naples, and Brindisi fortnightly.

CALCUTTA and MADRAS direct by P. and O. from London every fortnight.

CEYLON direct by P. and O. from London every week. From Naples and Brindisi fortnightly.

CHINA, STRAITS, and JAPAN by P. and O. from London and Brindisi, every fortnight.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c., direct by P. and O. from London and Brindisi every fortnight.

GIBRALTAR, MALTA, BRINDISI, PORT SAID, and ISMAILIA. The Company despatch weekly from London one of their large and well-appointed steamers for the above ports.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS.

For particulars apply at the Offices, 122, Leaden hall-street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

INDIA, CEYLON, JAVA, QUEENSLAND, BURMAH, PERSIA, EAST AFRICA, &c.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
(BRITISH INDIA ASSOCIATION.)

MAIL STEAMERS from LONDON

| | |
|---|---|
| CALCUTTA | Fortnightly. |
| MADRAS | " |
| COLOMBO | " |
| RANGOON | " |
| KURRACHEE | " |
| BAGHDAD | " |
| BATAVIA | Four weekly. |
| BRISBANE | " |
| ROCKHAMPTON | " |
| ZANZIBAR | " |

Delivering Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo at all the principal Ports of

INDIA, BURMAH, EAST AFRICA, QUEENSLAND, and JAVA.

Every comfort for a Tropical Voyage.

Apply to GRAY, DAWES, and CO., 13, Austin Friars; or to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and CO., Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall Mall, and 109, Leadenhall-street, London.

CUNARD LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.—LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK direct EVERY SATURDAY, and BOSTON EVERY TUESDAY. Fares, 12, 15, 18, and 21 guineas, and £26; return ticket 25, 30, and 35 guineas, and £45. Intermediate passage £8 8s. Steerage at low rates. Parcels will be received at the City Office three days before date of sailing.—Apply to the Cunard Steamship Company (Limited), in Liverpool, 8, Water-street; or in London, 6, St. Helen's-place, E.C., and 28, Pall-mall, S.W

LONDON TO NEW YORK.
WILSON-HILL LINE.

Splendid Passenger STEAMERS, with superior accommodation amidships, sail regularly.

PERSIAN MONARCH, Sept. 25 | LUDGATE HILL, Oct. 2

1st class, £10; 2nd class, £6 6s.; 3rd class, £3 16s. Special Low Inland Rail Fares from New York now in force for a short time only.—Apply to ALLAN BROTHERS and Co., 103, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

TO GERMANY,
by Ocean Mail Steamer from Southampton, homeward bound from New York.

The magnificent EXPRESS STEAMERS of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, 5,500 tons, 6,000-horse power each, take passengers from Southampton for Bremen every Thursday and every Sunday. Lofty state rooms, liberal table, electric light everywhere. Fares: Through from London, first saloon, £3 15s.; second saloon, £1 18s. 6d.; Return tickets, £4 15s. 6d. and £3 15s. respectively. All parts of Germany easily reached by rail from Bremen. Apply to Company's Agents, Keller, Wallis, and Co., 32, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, London, S.W.; or 5 and 7, Fenchurch street, E.C., or at Southampton.

COOK'S BRITISH TOURIST TICKETS to ENGLISH LAKES, West of England, North-Western Districts, North and South Wales, Isle of Man, Ireland, Scotland, South Coast, Isle of Wight, Channel Islands, &c. Programme for stamp, or "Excursionist," by post 3d.—THOS. COOK and SON, Ludgate-circus; 99, Gracechurch-street; 35, Piccadilly; 82, Oxford-street; 445, West Strand, &c.

WRITE us to mail you our PAMPHLET describing COAL and TIMBER LANDS. Rare opportunity for a REMUNERATIVE INVESTMENT for present or future. We give New York City Banks for references.—WESTERN PROMOTING AND DEVELOPING COMPANY, Chillicothe, Ohio, U.S.A.

PORTSMOUTH, RYDE, AND ROUND THE ISLE OF WIGHT, WEDNESDAY, September 26.

The LAST TRIP of the SEASON.

SPECIAL CHEAP EXCURSION from LONDON BRIDGE 7.10 A.M., calling at New Cross, Brockley, Honor Oak Park, Forest Hill, Sydenham, Penge, Anerley, Norwood Junction, East Croydon, and South Croydon; Returning from Ryde 6.15 P.M., Portsmouth 6.50 P.M.

SPECIAL CHEAP EXCURSION from Victoria 7.5 A.M., calling at Clapham Junction, West Croydon, Waddon, Wallington, Sutton, &c.; Returning from Ryde Pier Head 5.10 P.M., Portsmouth 6.35 P.M.

Fares, Portsmouth 4s., Ryde 5s. 6d., Round Isle of Wight, 6s.

FOR full particulars see Handbills, to be obtained at Victoria, London Bridge, or any other Station, and at the following Branch Offices, where Tickets may also be obtained:—West-end General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly; and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square; Hays' Agency, Cornhill; and Cook's Ludgate-circus Office.

(By order) A. SARLE,
Secretary and General Manager

EXCURSIONS to SCOTLAND.—EDINBURGH (Leith), passage 28 hours.—The LONDON and EDINBURGH SHIPPING COMPANY'S first-class steamships *METEOR* (new steamer), *IONA*, and *MARMION* (lighted by electricity), from HERMITAGE STEAM WHARF, Wapping, EVERY TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, as follows:—Sept. 22nd, 1 P.M.; 25th, 2 P.M.; 26th, 3 P.M.; 29th, 5 P.M.; returning from Edinburgh (Leith) every Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Fares (including steward's fees): Saloon, 22s.; fore cabin, 16s.: staterooms of four berths, for families, 72s. each berth; deck (soldiers and sailors only), 10s.; return tickets, available for twelve months, saloon, 34s.; fore cabin, 24s. 6d.—Apply to G. W. WHEATLEY and Co., 23, Regent-street; Booking Office, 102, Queen Victoria-street; LAVINGTON'S, 69, Old Bailey; or at the Wharf, to J. C. GREGORY.

N.B.—This route offers unrivalled facilities for visiting the GLASGOW INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION. EXPRESS TRAINS run every hour between EDINBURGH and GLASGOW.

Cheap Circular Tours round the Land's End and by Bristol Channel, in connection with the Clyde Shipping Company and Messrs. Sloan and Co.'s Steamers.

FARNBOROUGH PINE-THERAPEUTIC ESTABLISHMENT (one of the healthiest pine districts in the Kingdom) has been carefully reconstructed for carrying out the "pine system," the most efficacious remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Bronchial, and Chest Diseases. Pine baths and inhalation rooms, Massage, Turkish and Russian baths. Extensive pleasure grounds. Open and covered tennis courts. Complete hotel accommodation. Stern's Pumiline used.—Prospectus post free, from Secretary.

ST. JAMES'S PARK.—CHAMBERS for Gentlemen, one minute from Park, two rooms communicating, unfurnished, second floor, W.C. same floor, every modern improvement and best sanitary arrangements. Rent, including cleaning, cooking, and attendance, £55. No extras. Apply, 31, Broadway, S.W.

PRETTY HOUSES with good garden. Rent £40. Three reception, five bed and dressing rooms; bath-room (hot and cold) good drainage, every convenience. Apply Manager, STUKELEY PARK ESTATE OFFICE, 17A, Hilton-terrace, Fulham-road, S.W.

RARE BARGAIN. To be SOLD, ready for immediate occupation, the attractive Queen Anne Bijou VILLA, No. 15, FLANDERS' ROAD, BEDFORD-PARK, W., close to Turnham-green Station. Four capital bedrooms, nicely fitted bathroom, elegant drawing and dining rooms, kitchen, scullery and small garden. Beautifully redecorated. Lease 93 years. Ground rent £9. Price only £350. Apply to caretaker in charge.

WEST KENSINGTON.—To be SOLD or LET for occupation, a SEMI-DETACHED VILLA, quite new, Queen Anne style, of pretty elevation, balconies on first floor, and choice of decorations. It contains three reception rooms, kitchen, pantry, good cellars, and servants' offices; nine bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, lavatory, housemaid's closet (all with hot and cold supply), other modern conveniences, and certified drainage. Price £1,250.—Apply to W. H. GIBBS and Co., 5, West Kensington-terrace (nearly opposite West Kensington Station), W.

JUNIOR TRAVELLERS' CLUB,
8, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above premises, which are replete with every accommodation, have been secured as a PERMANENT CLUB HOUSE for the members, and will be ready for their reception on or before the 1st October. The entrance fee for new members is ten guineas, with an annual subscription of eight guineas for town, and five guineas for country members.

The Club being proprietary no liability is incurred by members beyond payment of their subscription. Copies of the rules can be seen, forms of candidature obtained, and all particulars ascertained from the Secretary at the Club House, to whom all communications should be addressed.

OFFLEY SHORE, Secretary.

September, 1888.

TRAINED MALE NURSES.—The HAMILTON ASSOCIATION for providing Trained Male Nurses, founded in 1885 by voluntary subscriptions and donations, SUPPLIES MALE NURSES for medical, surgical, and mental cases. For particulars address the Medical Superintendent, 69, South Audley-street, London, W.

LADIES INTRODUCED to EMPLOYERS, and trained in Elocution, Shorthand, Reporting, Typewriting, Correspondence, Journalism, Languages, for Professional Commercial, and Civil Service Appointments.—The CITY OF LONDON TRAINING COLLEGE, 76, Cheapside, E.C.

# CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

## FRESH FRUIT JAMS,

MADE FROM CHOICE FRESH FRUITS AND REFINED SUGAR ONLY

Are Sold by Grocers in 1-lb., 2-lb., 3-lb., and 4-lb. Jars,

*Bearing* **CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S** *names in full on the labels*

---

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.
(Founded 1838 for Life Assurance and Annuities.)
Funds—£3,310,723. Annual Revenue—£485,456.
NON-FORFEITABLE, WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
London: 5, Lombard-street, and 123, Pall-mall.
Edinburgh: 82, Princes-street.

---

ACCIDENTS ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
Provide against them by Policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, 64, CORNHILL, LONDON.
Hon. EVELYN ASHLEY, Chairman
Annual Income, £248,000.
Invested Capital and Reserve Fund, £275,000.
Compensation Paid for 126,000 Accidents, £2,500,000
Moderate Premiums—Favourable Conditions—New Concessions. Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims. West-end Office:—8, Grand Hotel-buildings, W.C. Head Office:—64, Cornhill London, E.C. WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

---

WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE,
27, KING-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN.
Founded A.D. 1717. Losses promptly paid.
Insurances arranged by Telephone No. 3,692.
CHARLES ROUSE BROWNE, Secretary.

---

REVERSIONS AND LIFE INTERESTS in LANDED or FUNDED PROPERTY or other securities and annuities PURCHASED, or loans or annuities thereon granted by the EQUITABLE REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY (LIMITED), 10, LANCASTER-PLACE, WATERLOO-BRIDGE, STRAND, Established 1835. Capital, £500,000. Interest on Loans may be capitalized.
F. S. CLAYTON } Joint
C. H. CLAYTON } Secretaries.

---

A GOOD PLAN.—£10 and upwards invested in Stocks and Shares, under a reliable system successfully tested for seven years, often returns handsome profits in a few days. Explanatory book (eighth edition) sent post free.—Address GEO. EVANS and Co., Stockbrokers, Gresham House, London, E.C.

---

MARGATE.—SPECIAL EXCURSION on SUNDAY NEXT, the 23rd inst., by the G.S.N. Co.'s magnificent new saloon steamer *MAVIS*, from LONDON BRIDGE WHARF, at 9 A.M., calling at Blackwall. Reduced fare there and back, 4s.

---

MARGATE and RAMSGATE, from LONDON BRIDGE WHARF, DAILY (Sundays excepted), at 11 A.M., calling at Blackwall and Tilbury Piers. Single fare. 5s. and 4s.; children under twelve, 2s. 6d. The new magnificent saloon steamers *ORIOLE* and *MAVIS* are now running on this station.

---

Delicious as a Morning Draught; Excellent as a Night-Cap.

## BOUILLON FLEET.

The New BEEF TEA.

CAN be PREPARED at a MOMENT'S NOTICE with the ADDITION of WATER ONLY.
HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS, STIMULATING, and a GOOD TONIC.
*Served in cups at the IRISH and ITALIAN EXHIBITIONS, the CRYSTAL PALACE, and at all Clubs, Hotel Bars, Confectioners', and Coffee Houses.* HOT or COLD. BOUILLON FLEET combines all the well-known stimulative qualities of Extract of Beef with the nutritious properties of the celebrated KEMMERICH'S PEPTONE of BEEF, now recommended by all the *highest Medical authorities.*
GUARANTEED to be made from PURE BEEF only.
In Bottles at 1s. 3d. and 2s. 3d. each, of all Chemists, Grocers, and Stores.
WHOLESALE: FLEET and CO., CAMBERWELL; or 1, FENCHURCH-AVENUE, E.C.

---

THE CELEBRATED

## EGYPTIAN (Cairo) CIGARETTES

OF REAL YENIDJÉ GROWTH.

## A. PANTAZIDIS.

Wholesale and Retail Depôt, 26, COVENTRY STREET, W.

---

Five Medals. Established 1842.

*"The most promising undertaking we have before us in the kingdom."*
*The MARQUIS of RIPON.*

## Discourage Sweating

The TRUEST ECONOMY is by buying the Cloths made from PURE ENGLISH and other WOOLS direct from the mills of the INDUSTRIAL PARTNERSHIP at HUDDERSFIELD.
*The Goods can be had at Mill Prices from all respectable Tailors and Stores*
SAMPLES AND PARTICULARS POST FREE.

WM. THOMSON and SONS (Limited),
Woodhouse Mills, Huddersfield.

---

PEPPER'S QUININE & IRON TONIC
Health, Strength, Energy.
It quickly arouses great Bodily, Nerve, Mental, and Digestive Strength, promotes Appetite, securing Health, Strength, and Energy.
Insist on having PEPPER'S TONIC.
Bottles 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. *Sold everywhere.*

---

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER.
The BEST, and SAFEST, and CHEAPEST.
Large Bottles, 1s. 6d.

---

SULPHOLINE Tablets, 6d.
Clarifies the Skin. SOAP.
*Sold everywhere.*

---

A NEW DETECTIVE NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE MILL MYSTERY."
Uniform with "Mr. Potter of Texas."
In crown 8vo, fancy boards, price 2s.,
BEHIND CLOSED DOORS. By ANNA KATHARINE GREEN, Author of "The Leavenworth Case," &c.
GEORGE ROUTLEDGE and SONS, Broadway, Ludgate-hill.

---

HOLDSWORTH ON THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT.
In fcap. 8vo, cloth, price 1s.,
THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1888, with Introduction and Notes, and an Appendix containing the County Electors' Act, 1888, and an Index by W. A. HOLDSWORTH, B.A., of Gray's Inn, Barrister-at-Law.
GEORGE ROUTLEDGE and SONS, Broadway Ludgate-hill.

---

Just published, 102 pp. foolscap 8vo, cloth, gilt edges, price 2s. 6d.
FROM OVER THE TOMB.
By a LADY.
CONTENTS.—Section I.: Of the Necessities of Salvation. Sect. II.: Of God's Manifestation to Man and Man's Nature. Sect. III.: Of the Teaching and Example of Christ. Sect. IV.: Of Duty on Earth. Sect. V.: Of Spiritual Existence and the State after Death.
In this very extensive summary of spiritual teaching it is stated that the lady's husband in spirit-life communicated it through her hand.
J. BURNS, 15, Southampton-row, London, W.C.

---

AMELIA JANE'S AMBITION.
By CLARENCE ONSLOW.
Bristol: J. W. ARROWSMITH.
London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co.

---

ENTRE NOUS, American Illustrated Edition (10th thousand). By THE MARQUIS DE LEUVILLE.
American News Company, New York.
Also by the same Author.
SOCIAL ARTICLES and PARISIAN STORIES contributed to the *Boulevard* and other Paris Papers in 1880.

---

THE MATRIMONIAL HERALD and FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE GAZETTE is the original and only recognized Medium for High-class INTRODUCTIONS. The largest and most successful matrimonial agency in the world. Price 3d.; in envelope, 4½d.—Address "Editor," 40, Lamb's Conduit street, London, W.C.

---

## THIRTY-FIRST THOUSAND.

READY THIS DAY, THIRD EDITION, THOROUGHLY REVISED.

*Crown 4to, with Numerous Plans and Illustrations.*

In Paper Covers, Price SIXPENCE; Post Free, SEVENPENCE-HALFPENNY.
Limp Cloth, Price ONE SHILLING; Post Free, ONE SHILLING and TWOPENCE.

THE

# Deanery Guide to WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

By M. C. and E. T. BRADLEY.

ILLUSTRATIONS AND ARCHITECTURAL CHAPTER BY A. J. GRAHAME.

*With an Introduction by the DEAN.*

"PALL MALL GAZETTE" OFFICE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.


Printed and Published by RICHARD LAMBERT, at the Office, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—FRIDAY, September 21, 1888.